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Smaller Food Crop Seen; Spain Seizes Telegraph; Fish as Orator Protested

The World's Day—March 5, 1943

Washington: Restraint on Farm Labor Urged

The Senate Military Committee reported that the prospect of a 1943 food crop as large as last year is "almost hopeless of realization," and it recommended legislation to restrain the movement of labor away from the farms to avoid a result that "may be tragic."

Representative Curtis (R) of Nebraska drafted legislation to establish a 48-hour work week and to prohibit the draft deferment of anyone working less than that or who, in the opinion of the local draft board, is guilty of absenteeism, taking part in a strike or work stoppage of any kind.

The House passed 344 to 0 and sent to the Senate a $3,816,206,583 appropriation bill for the Navy to supplement $19,798,431,622 previously made available to the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30. In addition to the cash appropriations, the bill carried additional contract authorization of $210,000,000.

Former Representative John M. Houston of Wichita, Kan., was nominated by President Roosevelt for a $10,000-a-year job as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. He would succeed William M. Leiserson on the NLRB.

Lend-lease aid to India has exceeded $300,000,000, it is disclosed in a public statement by Administrator Stettinius.

Ceiling prices on pork products have been set by the Office of Price Administration, beginning April 1. Stores selling more than $250,000 annually will have a ceiling one to three cents lower than stores with smaller volume of sales. [Page 1.]

Marine Corps Reserve college students will be included in the Navy college training program beginning July 1. The current Marine graduating class is not affected.

Airplane production in the United States reached 5,500 during February. An estimated 65 per cent of these were fighting craft. Undersecretary of War Patterson also disclosed that more than 70,000 air bombs of 1,000 pounds or more each were turned out in a general upping of munitions production.

George Sylvester Viereck, one-time propagandist for German interests, was technically free of custody after serving a year under a conviction for violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Supreme Court reversed his conviction Monday. Attorney General Biddle, however, announced he would ask that Mr. Viereck be retried in the foreign agents case.

Spain: French Telegraph Office in Tangier Seized

Seizure of the French postal and telegraphic office at Tangier, Morocco, by Spanish authorities after heated negotiations lasting all day is reported in a Reuters dispatch from Tangier.

Rumors of foreign troops passing over the Spanish frontiers are completely false, declares an official announcement from Madrid, adding that "such rumors are designed only to disturb international relations."

New England: Fish Selection Is Protested

Protest arises over the selection of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, foremost pre-war isolationist, as orator in South Boston's traditional Evacuation Day celebration, March 17. [Page 2.]

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's route by automobile from the South Station to Wellesley College tomorrow afternoon will take her through Chinatown. [Page 4.]

Women barbers! They're a possibility in Lynn, Mass., says Victor R. Girardin, President of the Lynn Master Barbers' Association. Either that or some shops will be forced to merge with others because of a manpower shortage.

The possibility that women may be employed as barmaids in Boston seems remote at this time, according to John J. Kearney, Business Agent of the Bartenders and Hotel Employees Union. [Page 2.]

Wilful absenteeism from war plants is indulged in by only a very small percentage of the work force and should be combatted and if necessary met with draft board pressure, L. Metcalfe Walling, national administrator of the Federal Wage and Hour Law, told Brockton, Mass., meeting. [Page 4.]

National: Hoover Plans Talk in Corn Belt

Former President Herbert Hoover will address a Conference of Corn-Belt State Governors in Des Moines March 15, Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper, host to the meeting, announced. Governors of 11 states have been invited to discuss manpower, machinery and food production problems in relation to the war effort.

Americas: Costa Rican President Visits Mexico

President Guardia of Costa Rica has arrived in Mexico City with a party of 23 officials on a state visit to President Avila Camacho. [Central American Diplomacy: Editorial Page.]

Chile will carry out its part in continental defense, President Rios declared in a radiocast to the United States, "in accord with the necessities which future circumstances determine."

Bernardo Ibañez, Secretary General of the Chilean Confederation of Workers, urges labor in the Western Hemisphere to make its voice heard in postwar planning. He spoke in Washington where he is a guest of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In Europe: British Making Raid Shelters Safer

Swift precautions against another shelter catastrophe such as that in which 178 person were killed and 60 injured Wednesday by a pile-up on the subway stairs, were under way in London today, with thorough investigation promised. [Page 7.]

The University of Milan, damaged by British raids, is reported to have arranged for removal to an ancient convent at Bergamo, 30 miles northeast of the city.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has asked the Swiss Government to investigate the shooting in a prisoner of war camp in New Zealand in which 48 Japanese were killed and 63 wounded, says a Berlin radiocast.

A Red Cross mercy ship, carrying food and other supplies for American, Belgian, Yugoslav and Polish prisoners will sail next week for Marseille, France, according to Dr. Marc Peter, of the International Red Cross.

The Vatican radio, broadcasting to Germany, has bitterly criticized a number of Nazi practices, including forced labor, slaying of hostages, and persecution of religion, Federal Communications Commission monitors report.

British farm hands are now to be paid on a national basis, according to terms of a new agreement, with a minimum wage of $9 a week for women land workers. The minimum for men, established several months ago, is $12.

Finland's Premier-Designate, Prof. Edwin Linkomies, completed his formation of a new Cabinet, selecting Scots-descended Henrik Ramsay as Foreign Minister. [Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:09 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:44 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:09 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:43 a. m.

Another Meat Dealer Is Held In U. S. Court

Beverly wholesaler is put under $5,000 bail as Rottenberg Black Market cases enter 3rd day

While another wholesale meat dealer was being arraigned today on charges of alleged sale of meat above the Federal ceiling price levels, and was held in bail of $5,000 for appearance March 18, the trial of B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., of Boston, and its President, Benjamin Rottenberg, of Brighton, on similar charges, went into its third day before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and the Jury, in the U. S. District Court.

Jacob Cohen, of Beverly, wholesaler in meats, was brought before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court, charged with selling beef to Harry Barron, of Salem, at prices above the ceilings. Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, told the Commissioner that the defendant had been warned by the Office of Price Administration not to violate the price regulations, but that he had done so from Dec. 16, 1942, to the present time. The defendant put up cash for his bail.

Paid by Check

At the trial, Mr. Gottlieb called Joseph G. Gordon, of Brighton, wholesale meat dealer, to the witness stand. Invoices and checks were presented and identified, and the witness said he had done business with Paul Miller, described as an employee of B. Rottenberg Co., Inc., as he had been given to understand that he could secure beef through Mr. Miller, and that he could not get beef anywhere else.

He testified to paying for the meat by check at the ceiling prices, which were those shown on the invoice, and to paying extra amounts each time he bought meat to make up the difference between the ceiling prices as mentioned on the invoices and the figure he was actually paying for the meat.

Mr. Gordon said he had told defendant Miller that the price was high at 31 cents a pound for certain grades of beef, and that he had been told by Mr. Miller that the meat cost him more, and, therefore, Mr. Miller had to ask more. Cash payments were made to the bookkeeper as "extras" after checks had been issued to cover the figures on the invoices, he testified.

Lacked Funds

All meat purchased by Mr. Gordon at the Rottenberg place of business was marked with the Federal grading stamp, Mr. Gordon testified. The witness said he had known Mr. Rottenberg for 20 years, but had not purchased meat from him for many years, until recently, when he was unable to get it elsewhere. He said that he had appealed to Mr. Rottenberg to sell the beef at a lower price, but that he was told that Mr. Miller had charge of that. On one transaction, meat bought on Jan. 27, 1943, and invoiced at $254.10, the extra payment to the bookkeeper was $222.02, he testified.

On some occasions, Mr. Gordon testified he lacked sufficient money to pay for all the meat purchased,

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Russian Army Drives Toward Latvia; Mitchells Win Palm in Convoy Sinking; Isolationist Bloc in Congress Broken

Clark to offer resolution pledging Congress to full role in postwar collective security.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The most significant break in the ranks of the political isolationists since Pearl Harbor came unexpectedly today when Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri announced that he will introduce and support a resolution which would put Congress squarely behind a postwar system of collective security—a system with enough military teeth in it to make it work.

Senator Clark, himself an influential member of the Foreign Relations Committee who prior to Dec. 7 voted against virtually every foreign policy measure of the Administration, disclosed that he now reached the conclusion that it is vital to the United States that it accept a decisive role in the maintenance of the future peace.

In consequence he is now prepared to do everything in his power to avoid any repetition of the peace debacle of 1920 in which, after President Wilson negotiated America's entrance into an international peace organization the Senate proceeded to compel its prompt exit.

Senator Clark is proposing, therefore, that the Congress shall declare itself in advance of the peace negotiations and preferably in the near future.

Backed by Military Force

What, then, shall the policy of Congress be? the former noninterventionist Senator has asked himself many times in many months, and he has now reached the unqualified judgment that world conditions, as they are likely to exist after this war, will leave America no other practicable course than to join in some form of international organization, buttressed by military force.

"I have not decided what form the resolution should take," Senator Clark said today, "I realize that it will be not easy to draft, particularly since we do not know and may not for some time know what the attitude of other nations, notably Russia and Great Britain, will be. I certainly don't think that we should follow blindly any foreign-made plan. But I am clear that Congress should act in the near future in support of the general principle of international cooperation, rather than isolationism."

Move Warmly Welcomed

Senator Clark will confer with State Department officials and various members of Congress before determining the form of his resolution and the best time for its introduction.

Executive officials, spokesmen

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Few ships of Japanese still afloat when U. S. Fortresses return to mop up.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwestern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 5—Last traces of the stricken Japanese convoy have disappeared. When Allied reconnaissance planes on Thursday morning flew over the scene of the battle in Huon Gulf, all that remained were miles upon miles of floating debris and shattered lifeboats and barges.

Two destroyers which had stayed above the surface on Wednesday night were finished off with heavy bombs earlier in the day.

It is reckoned that not only did no ships survive, but that no lifeboat launch or raft from the convoy reached the safety of the shore. Australian-manned Beaufighters, with their high speed, long range, and tremendous power packed into their armory of machine guns and cannon, saw to that.

They were on the job early Thursday, sweeping the whole area of the battle. They came upon a few ships and boats struggling toward land near Finschhafen, which probably were survivors from the first day's action, and destroyed them.

Only Wreckage Left

Later, over Huon Gulf, a few other barges and rafts were spotted, dotted about an area many square miles in extent. These, too, were destroyed, and after that all that remained afloat were the wreck and debris from the disaster.

Some attempt was made on Thursday by the Japanese to interfere with the Allied mopping-up operations. Four Zeros tried an interception in Huon Golf and were shot down. In the Lae area, where Liberators made an early-morning attack on the airfield and later Beaufighters and Havocs, protected by Lightnings and Kittyhawks, made a wide sweep over all enemy air strips in that district, other Japanese fighters were encountered.

While the Allied attack planes were dealing with six Zeros, surprised refueling on the ground, Allied fighter protection was engaged by a large formation of enemy planes. Out of this, eight were destroyed and nine others damaged.

Allied Losses Slight

Allied losses were slight in these actions. Exactly what these enemy planes were doing in that area is not clear. They had put into Lae from the previous day's battle for service and refueling and were on their way home when they were caught.

Although every kind of Allied plane took part in this great victory—Australian-manned Catalinas, Beaufort torpedo bombers, Beaufighters, and American-piloted Fortresses, Havocs, Lightnings, and Kittyhawks—the Mitchell medium bombers came away with the palm.

Groups of these planes made five separate attacks throughout Wednesday. They sank or crippled 13 enemy ships, including five destroyers. They flew into action so low that several were hit with flying debris, and, as one pilot put it, they were so close to water that their screws almost touched the waves.

Record of Mitchells

Here is record of these American-piloted Mitchell medium bombers:

Capt. Robert Chatt, Nebraska, two direct hits on a large destroyer, superstructure completely blown away.

Second Lieut. Charles Howe of Ventura, Calif., two bombs dropped on large transport ship left in sinking condition.

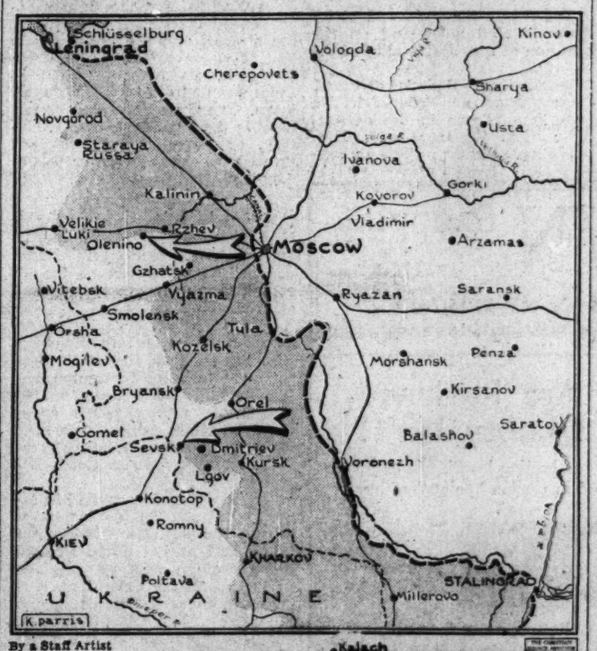
First Lieut. Gordon McCoun,

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Africa

White arrows indicate points at which Allied forces have announced gains. Black arrows are points at which the Axis has been attacking. Broken line is the battlefront as far as it is sufficiently definite to be so called.



By a Staff Artist

Less Space for the Germans

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Black line is approximately present battlefront, broken line is the farthest line reached by the Germans in their advance. Shaded section is that regained by the Russians since last fall.

Bismarck Sea victory of Allies outstanding air triumph; 82 planes lost by Japanese.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The completeness of the devastating victory gained by General MacArthur's airmen over the 22-ship Japanese convoy has been fully confirmed by today's information. The ruthlessness of air warfare as compared with naval appears to have been exemplified by the manner in which the airmen had to destroy barges and lifeboats manned by Japanese troops from sunken ships, making practically a clean sweep of the personnel as well as of the vessels themselves. Latest news brings the toll of Japanese air losses to 82—a serious setback in view of Japan's shortage of pilots and planes.

Meanwhile, interest centers once more upon the Russian theater, where the Red Army has suddenly pushed ahead west of Rzhev, taking 42 more towns and clearing a through railroad run from Moscow to Velikie Luki, only 80 miles from the Latvian border. The present route of the front has now become so indented with salients that considerable German withdrawals may be expected. Fresh Russian gains at Sevsk, 75 miles west of Kursk, threaten not only Orel, at the end of a deep pocket, but 250 miles of line to the north. At the south of this line the Russian forces now are only 20 miles from Bryansk, a stronghold on the line from Moscow to Kiev.

In Tunisia the Rommel thrust has been virtually liquidated, the Allies being within three miles of Faid Pass, where the 80-mile push originally began. Some of Marshal Rommel's force has already shifted southward to the Mareth Line, where it has been engaging General Montgomery's Eighth Army.

The quick counterattack of American and British troops in Central Tunisia appears to have left little organized fighting in Southwest Tunisia where American and Italian patrols have engaged in a brush. Fighting French were reported at the oasis of Nefta on the western side of the Chott Djerid salt lake, possibly preparing a move against Marshal Rommel's rear north of the Mareth Line.

In the North the First Army has recovered from the four-mile withdrawal that brought the Axis forces into Sedjenane on the coast 38 miles west of Bizerte. Reinforced with 40-ton Churchill tanks, it succeeded in driving General Von Arnim's force out of Sedjenane. At the same time Allied Warhawks and Fortresses devoted their attention to Axis airfields in Northern Tunisia, laying the groundwork for the necessary Allied air supremacy in the area. At sea four vessels of a six-ship Axis convoy were reported sunk.

In the West, the RAF brought off its ninth consecutive night of bombing points in German-held territory.

G. O. P. Is Alert to Patronage Phase of Salary Control Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Republicans continue to show anxiety over the patronage aspects of the McKellar bill, requiring Senate confirmation of All Federal officials receiving $4,500 or more, and of employees of war agencies.

Senator Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey announces he will oppose the bill in its original form but might approve a measure directed at policy-making officials alone. He declares the measure cannot be "lightly dimissed as a pure patronage grab" since it stems "from a desire on the part of many members to follow the dictates of the general public to clip the wings of the wasteful bureaucrats."

On the other hand, he declares: "I sincerely question whether this bill will correct this condition. It would only superimpose senatorial patronage on top of a chaotic structure of administrative agencies."

Republicans Are Suspicious

With a national election approaching and Democrats in control of the Senate, Republicans are investigating the revised McKellar bill suspiciously. The bill received dozens of amendments in committee. Close analysis indicates some of these amendments may not mean all that they say.

For example, the O'Mahoney amendment appears to protect the merit system, but at the same time provides Senatorial confirmation for supervisory or policymaking jobs and war service appointments. It is the "war service appointments" that might open patronage to tens of thousands of jobs just before a fourth term presidential battle. Since March 22, 1942, with the exception of the postal field service, every government appointment has been a war service appointment. Much confusion exists over the revised bill, but experts believe it would stir into the patronage pie jobs paying as low as $1,800.

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee, when he wrote the bill, was out gunning for the TVA, with which he has quarreled over the construction of the Douglas Dam. But Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the "Clean Politics" laws, put in an amendment specifically exempting the TVA personnel from coverage by the McKellar measure. Thereupon Senator McKellar's interest in his own bill abated considerably.

Check on Appointments

The Senate is likely to pass some form of Senatorial patronage bill as a check on executive appointments. Mr. Roosevelt is then thought likely to veto the measure. If it gets that far it is questionable whether enough Republicans will go along with patronage-hungry Democrats to give the necessary two-thirds vote to override.

The current issue of Good Government, organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, says of the bill:

"One of the worst raids on the merit system in 50 years is threatened by Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, sponsor of innumerable patronage measures in past sessions of Congress."

The League has called the McKellar bill to the attention of some 50 civic, professional, business and other organizations whose interests are affected in one way or another by the Civil Service. It says, "a large proportion of these have already pledged active opposition to the bill."

'Sweet' War Letters —N. Y. Library Aids

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The gentle art of belles lettres is being revived under the clouds of war and separation.

Sweethearts and wives with their men in far-away foxholes have created such a demand for examples in the highly specialized art of letter-writing that the New York Public Library has compiled a recommended list of books on the subject. The books range from the literate love songs of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett to the simple prose masterpieces of Lewis Carroll's letters to children.

The Library News reported one instance in which a young wife appeared holding out a copy of the Browning letters:

"Here is what I want," she said. "See, it says, 'dearest and my beloved.' I want to tell him nicely how I like him—love letters—you know."

Axis Morale High in Tunisia Save for Dread of Russians

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 5—I cannot speak for the other fighting fronts or for the civilian attitude inside Germany or Italy, but here in Tunisia, at least, there does not seem to be any noticeable decline in morale among Axis fighting men.

The consensus of observers who have seen German and Italian prisoners during recent days is that both are prepared for a long fight in this area and that the United Nations should not expect any aid from Axis soldiers' unwillingness to fight to the limit of their endurance.

This conclusion, derived solely from observation of the actions of prisoners in camp and their general attitude toward their conquerors, is confirmed by such Allied officers as have had closer contact with the captured enemy. This bears out the warning of high American and British officers that extremely bitter fighting impends and that the foe is a long way from being defeated mentally.

German and Italian soldiers in service in North Africa, of course, know little of the magnitude of Axis reverses and what they do know is generally seen through eyes long conditioned by intensive Nazi propaganda and distortion.

Perhaps the only chink in the Nazi propaganda armor is the recurring admission by prisoners of their desire not to return or go to the Russian Front. Berlin is apparently unable to prevent news of the extent of German reverses in Russia from seeping through to troops or to explain to them satisfactorily.

This leads to the belief here that if hardened soldiers are fearful of experiences on the Russian Front,

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Bismarck Sea:

Forces of Four Allies Swooped on Convoy

The flying fighters of four Allied nations—Americans, British, Dutch and Australians—concentrated on the Japanese to completely destroy the Bismarck Sea convoy of 22 ships carrying reinforcements to New Guinea, it was disclosed at Allied headquarters in Australia.

All four Allies participated in the victory, which a noon communiqué disclosed cost the Japanese a total of 82 planes, instead of the 55 previously announced, along with the 10 warships, 12 troopships and upward of 15,000 men.

Two crippled and helpless Japanese destroyers that remained afloat, remnants of the armada that attempted to take advantage of bad weather to carry reinforcements to beleaguered enemy troops on New Guinea, were bombed and sunk March 4 by aerial

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

New Ceilings Are Set For 5 Pork Products

New ceiling prices for the five most popular pork products, which will go into effect in New England on April 1, were fixed today by the Office of Price Administration.

Designed to curb black markets, and to distribute available supplies more equitably, housewives in some sections of the area will benefit by slightly lower prices than have prevailed of late, and all will be assured against being overcharged.

In fixing pork prices for the nation, the OPA divided the country into 10 zones, the prices varying slightly in some instances from zone to zone. Several North Atlantic states, including all six New England states, were included in Zone 9, the principal cities being noted as Baltimore, Boston, Newark, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Table of Prices

Prices a pound in this area will be:

	Small Ind. Stores	Chain Stores
Sliced bacon, Grade A, rindless	47c	46c
Skinned smoked ham, center cuts	61c	58c
Skinned smoked ham, whole	41c	39c
Center-cut pork chops	44c	42c
Salt pork	27c	25c

Every retailer of pork will be required to display the exact ceiling prices a pound for the 66 principal cuts. In addition, the price a pound must be posted on any cuts of pork in showcases. The latter prices may be the official ceilings, or lower, but not higher.

Not covered by the regulation are pork sausage, canned pork, quick-frozen cuts, and variety meats such as brains, liver, heart, kidneys, tongue, and head meat. These products remain under the general price regulations, which fixes a retailer's ceilings at his highest prices last March.

Other Meat Prices Soon

Similar cents-a-pound retail prices will be announced within a few weeks for beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and their products, the OPA has said. These prices will be supplemented by specific maximum retail prices for hundreds of other common foods in the country's principal population centers.

However, whether the new ceilings on pork will mean that long-empty, or nearly empty, showcases will once more display pork products remained a question.

It is conceded generally that there is plenty of pork on the hoof in the country. But hints from Washington that ceiling prices for the farmers would increase somewhat has meant that the latter have held off shipping hogs to market.

Dana of 'El' Lauds Public's Co-operation

Paying tribute to a wartime riding public, Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, speaking before the New England Transit Club at the Hotel Touraine last night, said that co-operation on the part of riders, and intelligent directives of the Office of Defense Transportation, had contributed greatly to the task of local transportation systems, now faced with their heaviest loads in history.

"The public, itself, is making a major contribution toward the accomplishment of the job which the transit industry is called upon to perform," Mr. Dana said.

"This public contribution takes the form of cheerful acceptance of many inconveniences and discomforts. If we fully recognize this contribution, then no alert management or employee will fail to acknowledge it. In a large sense, the future of our industry depends on our performance now," he added.

Referring to the responsibility resting with Joseph B. Eastman, as Director of the ODT, Mr. Dana said: "We must understand that every directive or rule or order issued by the ODT has for its purpose one central and dominating theme, namely, to conserve our existing transportation facilities in every conceivable way and then to adjust, reassign, and stretch those facilities so that they may provide to the maximum extent possible transportation services essential to the war effort, even though this requires sacrifice of customary standards of convenience and comfort.

"The ODT is seeking 'efficiency in transportation' in the broadest sense of the term," Mr. Dana continued. "As rapidly as possible," he said, "the ODT urges the adoption of the staggering of working hours, turnbacks, skip stops, consolidation of routes, elimination of unjustified extensions, and other steps which represent efficient wartime measures.

"Nobody realizes more than I do how exasperating are some of the restrictions imposed on management today. But, all of these restrictions arise because of total war and because of maldistribution and shortages—no matter what or who is to blame for them," Mr. Dana declared.

Potential Military Map Makers

By a Staff Photographer

College Girls to Take Government Posts in June

These students in the senior class at Simmons College, Boston, are enrolled in the first Government-sponsored map-making course to be given at the Hub college. They will all take posts in the Government military map-making division after graduation in June. Left to right, they are Janice Liverpool of Somerville, Margaret Coffey of Belmont, Mary-Love Redeker of Belmont, Pauline Hill of Belmont, Dorothy Higgins of Winthrop, and Margaret Canton of Winthrop.

Selection of Fish Starts Evacuation Day Protests

For the second year in succession, selection of the orator for South Boston's traditional Evacuation Day celebration, March 17, has set off a protest which probably will reverberate between the City Hall and Dorchester Heights for weeks to come.

Selection of Representative Hamilton Fish of New York to speak at the monument on Dorchester Heights the morning of the 17th, appears to continue a policy commenced last year of inviting speakers who, in the days before Pearl Harbor at any rate, were classed as isolationist and anti-interventionist.

Not all of South Boston, which is predominantly Irish, is, apparently, in favor of the policy.

The invitation to Mr. Fish, who, prior to the war, was one of the foremost isolationists in the country, was extended by William B. Gallagher, Chief Marshal of the parade. It was Mr. Gallagher who last year invited the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, Roman Catholic priest of Brooklyn, whose name had been closely linked with the now officially defunct Christian Front group.

Made by Association

A prominent South Boston resident and political figure said today that the plans for the event are made by the South Boston Citizens Association, acting as agent for the city. This Association elects a Marshal who is approved by the Mayor, the spokesman said. The Marshal is always permitted to select the speaker for the ceremony at Dorchester Heights on the morning of the 17th.

Mr. Gallagher, who in his capacity as Marshal has made the selection for the past two years, is said to have been active in the America First group. Only this week he appeared at the State House to oppose three resolutions filed in the Legislature favoring World Federation.

Stephen J. Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the General Committee for the celebration, said today he knew nothing of the choice of Mr. Fish. Harry Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers said that the Committee had nothing to do with the selection.

He pointed out that the Committee was selecting the speakers for the historic exercises on the Sunday prior to the 17th and for the banquet the night of the 16th.

Mr. Bishop added that the Committee was endeavoring to secure Judge Clare G. Fenerty of Philadelphia, a former member of Congress and well-known orator, for the exercises at South Boston High School.

Clash in Congress

First inkling that Representative Fish would be the orator came in Washington yesterday when, during a clash with Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, majority leader, on the importance of Boston's contribution to victory in the Revolutionary War, Mr. Fish announced, "I am going to speak in the gentleman's district in Boston on the 17th of March."

In the course of his remarks on the floor of the House the New York Representative contended that Newburgh, N. Y., in his Congressional District, was the real "Cradle of American Liberty" and not Faneuil Hall in Boston. He recommended that American history be rewritten to "destroy the Massachusetts domination and monopoly."

One of the chief opponents to the selection of Mr. Fish was Frances Sweeney, Secretary of the American Irish Defense Association of Boston, which last year bitterly assailed the choice of the Rev. Mr. Curran. At that time Miss Sweeney was forcibly ejected from the South Boston High School auditorium two hours before the clergyman arrived to make the address.

She charged today that Chief Marshal Gallagher, in addition to being active in the America First group had also spoken on the same platform with Francis P. Moran, acknowledged leader of the Christian Front in Boston whose activities were suspended shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Women Behind Boston Bars Possible Under State Laws

The possibility of barmaids in Boston seems remote at the present time, John J. Kearney, Business Agent of the Bartenders and Hotel Employees Union, Local 34, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, said today when asked to comment on current rumors that women would be employed behind Boston bars.

The War Manpower Commission order, which goes into effect on April 1, would take but a small percentage of the Union's membership of 2,400 in Greater Boston, as the average age of bartenders is over 40, Mr. Kearney explained.

He made it quite plain that the Local has not, and will not, vote to accept barmaids into its membership. However, he did say that if it is essential to employ women in order to continue the industry, the Local has considered the issuance of work permits to women without granting direct membership.

The Boston Licensing Board has, up until now, opposed the employment of women behind bars, although such employment is not prohibited by State statues. Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Board, when asked to comment about the report of possible barmaids in Boston, said that she could not say what the Board might do about lifting its present restrictions. "These are funny times," she said, "and the Board is reasonable."

Mr. Kearney pointed out that the Union is now recruiting elderly men to supplant the members entering military service and defense work. "The long, tedious hours of employment as bartenders are unfit for women," he said. "Handling of heavy barrels of beer is not a woman's job."

He did say, however, that he was not opposed to the employment of women on moral grounds, as the liquor business is conducted in Boston in such a way as to meet with the approval of licensing authorities and the public in general.

"The reason women bartenders have been taboo here," Mr. Kearney said, "was to prevent the avaricious employer from using women as an attraction to increase sales. Such use of barmaids may cause abnormal drinking, and develop many other complications which might reflect upon the entire liquor industry."

Another Meat Dealer Is Held In the Federal District Court

Continued from Page 1

and said he was told that as long as he lived near Mr. Rottenberg he could go to his home at night, after he had sold the beef, and pay him the money.

The Government rested its case shortly before adjournment for lunch. The defense submitted an "offer of proof" relative to the regulations and price ceilings, which was declined by Judge Wyzanski.

The Judge made several statements having a bearing on the question of constitutionality of the statute.

When the violations occurred, there was an administrative remedy available to the defendants, Judge Wyzanski said. They could have sought relief by application to the Administrator. Failing in that; to the Emergency Court of Appeals at Washington. And failing in that by petition to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since these administrative remedies were not resorted to, the defendants are precluded from questioning the validity of the regulations which is the basis of this prosecution, he ruled.

Leonard Poretsky, Counsel with John Backus, for the defendant, challenged the constitutionality of the statute, and the Judge ruled that it was constitutional on the face of it, in view of the fact that there was no testimony to the contrary. The Judge said it does not deprive the defendants of life, liberty, or property and does not unlawfully delegate power to the Administrator.

Six Counts Dropped

It was also explained at this time that six counts in the 20 against Mr. Rottenberg were dropped and five out of the 15 counts against the company were also dismissed.

Paul Miller of Wollaston, salesman for the Rottenberg Company, who has been on trial with Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, and the B. Rottenberg Company, on charges of selling meats above the Federal price ceilings, changed his plea of innocent to guilty in the United States District Court late yesterday.

The trial was interrupted in order to allow the defendant to change his plea. He informed the Court that he did not desire the services of an attorney, admitted selling wholesale cuts of meat at prices in excess of the ceilings of the Office of Price Administration, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Judge Wyzanski warned the Jury that the guilt of one man in the case does not necessarily prove the guilt of another man or of the corporation. Sentence was postponed until the close of the trial by Judge Wyzanski.

Morris Kepnes, of Chelsea, a meat jobber for 21 years who operated a truck and delivered meat to retail stores, was the only witness at the second day of the trial yesterday, which was a short session that began at 2 p. m.

Testimony of Mr. Kepnes described the part taken by defendant Miller in the transactions. The Government witness told of several occasions in December and January when he purchased meat from Mr. Miller at the Rottenberg place of business on Blackstone Street, Boston, and declared that he was compelled to pay from five to 16 cents a pound more for beef than the price ceilings. The method was to make an "extra cash" payment, he said, in response to questions.

Score of Simmons Girls Doing Unique U. S. War Map Work

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty young women at Simmons College, Boston, are approaching the completion of their first month of study in a course which has no precedent.

It is the course in military map making, and Simmons is one of several women's colleges conducting such a course at the request of the United States Government, as part of the Engineering Science and Management War Training program of the United States Office of Education.

"Never have I had a course in which the morale was better, or in which there was a keener appreciation of what we were getting at," says Lyle K. Bush, associate professor of art at Simmons, who has been given the job of teaching this new and apparently engrossing subject. "There is a strong quality of patriotic idealism in the girls; their attitude is splendid and they show great promise."

These girls are not learning merely to draw maps. There are plenty of draughtsmen in the country to do that, Professor Bush explains. The need is for supervisors of map-making departments and for personnel trained to read intelligently the information contained on published maps and in photographs, to compile maps of selected type, and to plot into map form the "mosaics" made of aerial photographs.

Special Qualifications Wanted

Therefore, the quality most wanted in applicants for the course is a high degree of general intelligence, good judgment, common sense. Next comes precision, Professor Bush says. Knowledge of plane and solid geometry such as would be acquired by anyone passing a college-preparatory course in high school is good but not "of major importance." Some acquaintance with trigonometry he thinks would be helpful but it is by no means essential.

The girls have to spend a minimum of seven hours a week, average, with their dividers, their ruling pens, and their compasses, attending lectures, doing laboratory problems and engaging in sectional discussions. Their rewards will be a well-paid position with the Government and the consciousness that they are performing one of the essential tasks of the war.

Before enrolling in the course, each student signs a statement of intention to accept a position in map making at any place in or out of the United States where the Government wishes to place her. The statement is not legally binding, but the Government has not found it necessary to go beyond this declaration of intention. Furthermore, Professor Bush says, it has been able to place girls more or less where they would prefer to be. "I shouldn't be at all surprised to see some of our graduates sent eventually to bases abroad," he says.

What Course Deals With

The course, according to the official outline, deals with: planimetric maps, topographic maps, map drafting and draftsmanship, projections, military grids and map series, aeronautical charts, map reproduction methods, photo mapping in two dimensions, and map checking and evaluation. Ordinarily one might expect such a course to require a vast quantity of supplementary reading, but as Professor Bush explained, no books have been written on these subjects which are useful.

The methods are being improved so rapidly that the Government has to issue mimeographed instructions from day to day and week to week. Great piles of this material come regularly for the students to assimilate and even Professor Bush admits they have a job getting through it all. "The Government frankly says, 'This appears impossible, but it's here and it's got to be done,'" Professor Bush says.

The country was woefully lacking in military maps at the time of Pearl Harbor, it seems, and yet immediately a tremendous need for them was created. Hence these courses for women. "I would have thought we were terribly overworked," Mr. Bush says, "if I hadn't had a chance to go to Washington and visit the Army Map Service and see the pace at which they have to work."

He embodies in himself an unusual combination of art instructor, combat pilot, test pilot, and aerial photographer, all of which, of course, fit him uniquely for his present task. His military activities took place during the last war.

The course finishes May 28, and until this first class is graduated no one will know just how successful or otherwise the work has been. But they are hoping for—and indeed expecting—the best.

Small Plant In Roxbury Turns to War

How many small New England plants are being converted to war production is illustrated by a Roxbury concern in today's annual report to employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Out of 6,000 establishments that the big steel company is buying and subcontracting from, it selected the Cube Steak Machine Company of Roxbury to picture. Normally this establishment manufactures steak tenderizing machines. Now it is producing valves, life lines and other parts for warships built by Bethlehem Steel.

Its usual work force of 50 has been expanded for war purposes to 80.

As many of the 6,000 firms dealing directly with Bethlehem are supplied by others, a total of more than 30,000 enterprises are at work making parts for its ships and other combat materials, Bethlehem noted.

In a pinch the company has found it can get swift help from the multitude of small manufacturing establishments in New England. "On a certain recent contract many machine parts for the fleet were needed at top speed," the report says. "With the assistance of the War Production Board, a list of 26 New England shops was promptly located.

"A maker of oil burners produced deck drains. A shoe machinery concern turned out landing deck lights. A jobbing shop made valve manifolds.

"These were concerns which had an average force of around two dozen men, the largest employing 200 men and the smallest three."

Sixty thousand or more workers will be employed by the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy and the new Hingham yard near by, it is indicated by the report. Both Massachusetts yards are operated by Bethlehem Steel under the original Fore River management.

The number of persons recorded as arriving at Fore River in a check of transportation Dec. 21 last is given as 30,700, and the company says that 30,000 are expected to man the Hingham yard. These figures on employment are named in a review of transportation, which shows that many of the Hingham workers have to be drawn from 50 miles away.

The aircraft carrier Lexington was launched at Fore River a year ahead of schedule, the report brings out. Fore River was one of the seven Bethlehem yards and plants to receive the Navy E and the Army-Navy E.

The rate at which Bethlehem ship production has expanded is evidenced by these hitherto unpublished figures for the entire shipbuilding organization of the company: in 1941 ships delivered 36; in 1942 delivered 162; schedule for 1943 372. This year's turnout of ships is thus to be more than twice last year's and 10 times that of two years ago.

Rheem Yard in Rhode Island Now in Hands of Kaiser Group

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5—Henry J. Kaiser's group took over operation of the huge and sprawling Rheem shipyard in Providence this week and promptly announced two major changes in the yard's program.

First, officials said only five more 10,500-ton Liberty cargo vessels would be built and then the yard would concentrate on building destroyer escort vessels for the Navy.

Second, it was announced that activity would be speeded up and that the number of employees would be increased from approximately 9,000 to double that figure. The yard already is the largest manufacturing enterprise in the State and employs more persons than were ever before employed by any single enterprise in the State's history.

Mr. Kaiser's group took over the yard at the request of the United States Maritime Commission, reportedly because the Maritime Commission is dissatisfied with the yard's record to date.

The new company officially is the Walsh-Kaiser Company. T. J. Walsh of Davenport, Iowa, is President. Henry J. Kaiser and his son, Edgar Kaiser, are Vice-Presidents. Mr. Walsh is a construction engineer who has directed some large subway and dock projects in the New York area and has been associated with Mr. Kaiser on other engineering developments.

From the start, the Rheem Company was dogged with misfortune as it developed the great yard here at Field's Point. The property purchased from the City was mostly filled-in land. Quantities of earth were put down before the surface would support the weight of trucks and buildings. Then the company ran into trouble trying to obtain heavy equipment, particularly cranes. Finally a fire a few months ago demolished all but the steel frame of the huge fabricating shop.

Despite these difficulties, the Rheem Company's record of accomplishment was impressive. The first spadeful of earth was turned just a year ago—in March, 1942. The first keel was laid three months later.

First of the Rheem Liberty ships, the William C. Coddington, was put in commission a few weeks ago. The second Liberty ship, the John Clarke, was launched last week and is now at the fitting-out pier.

Originally the Rheem Company held a contract to build 32 Liberty ships. Under the new arrangement, three more Liberty ships will be completed on the original contract, then the yard will build the escort vessels for the Navy under supervision of the Maritime Commission.

Officials of the Walsh-Kaiser Company already have tackled the problems they expect to encounter when they boost the pay roll from its present level up to 18,000 or more workers. Additional parking space for automobiles is being sought next to the yard and negotiations have been opened with city, State and Federal officials to arrange for suitable housing in the area.

New Benefit Plan Near

Welfare officials in Washington and in other states are watching closely to see how Rhode Island's new Cash Sickness Benefit program works out when it goes into operation the first of April. Rhode Island is the first state in the nation to adopt such a program.

Details of the plan were disclosed this week by the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, which has charge of the operation. Nearly 350,000 employed workers who are now covered by the State's unemployment compensation plan will automatically become eligible to share in the State disability insurance system beginning next month.

Persons seeking the benefits must file each week with the Board an application partly filled in by the attending physician. No benefits will be issued for the first week the worker is laid up, but thereafter he will become entitled to payments of from $6.75 to $18 a week until his credits are exhausted.

The credits for each individual are built up in the fund, just as the credits for unemployment compensation are built up, by contributions made by the workers and by the employers.

Under the impetus of the war boom, the State's compensation fund has snow-balled rapidly. Statisticians some time ago estimated $18,000,000 would be a safe operating size for the fund, but that total was passed long ago and the fund is still increasing at a swift rate. Rhode Island, unlike most other states, requires the employee as well as the employer to contribute to the unemployment fund.

Gas Agents Get Detection Kits

Distribution of gas detection kits by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to the State's 600 gas reconnaissance agents will complete a program of defense against gas that was begun when the Committee adopted the protective clothing suggested by the Army in addition to a paper coverall suit for emergency use of wardens patrolling the streets.

The new kit, which fits into a wooden box about the size of a portable radio, is a miniature laboratory that includes among other things a testpaper that turns blue-green in the presence of mustard, lewisite or the new, odorless nitrogen mustard gas.

Public safety officials in making the announcement of the proposed distribution yesterday remarked on the Berlin radio warning that Boston may be bombed.

Bay Staters Missing

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Three Massachusetts men were included in a list of 111 United States soldiers missing in action in the European, North African, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusetts casualties were:

European Area

O'Brien, Second Lieut. Francis W.—Mrs. Catherine A. O'Brien, mother, Somerville.

Southwest Pacific Area

Dyer, Second Lieut. John D.—Mrs. Mary M. Dyer, mother, Lawrence.

Vigneault, Sergt. Henry M.—Mederis Vigneault, father, Springfield.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

William Dana Orcutt will speak on "William Morris" at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

A talk on "Mediaeval Art" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "A Survey of Pottery" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"East of Bombay," a sound film, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A recital will be given by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Alfred M. Bailey, Director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, will give an illustrated lecture on "Color in the Southwest" at the opening lecture in the Massachusetts Audubon Society Lecture Course to be held in John Hancock Hall this afternoon. Open to the public.

M. Pierre de Lanux will lecture in French on "L'homme cache sous l'Histoire de France" under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise at the Copley Plaza at 3:30 p. m.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr will speak on "The Peril of Our Foreign Policy in Europe and North Africa" at the Union for Democratic Action, 3 Joy Street, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Prof. Douglas V. Steere of Haverford College will lecture on "Some Aspects of the Spiritual Life" in the Appleton Chapel of the Harvard Memorial Church at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight with decreasing winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Much colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:27 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 11:51 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 4
2,500 gallons	1,474
1,500 gallons	1,105½
1,000 gallons	737
500 gallons	368½

From Beefsteak to Warships

Plant Solves Problem and Aids War

Small manufacturing concern in Roxbury, Mass., switches over from making machinery for tenderizing steaks to producing parts for war vessels built by Bethlehem Steel Company at its Fore River and other shipyards.

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Wartime Prohibition Put Before Congress in Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The tide of labor A. W. O. L.'s (absent from work on-account-of-liquor) plus other war effort abuses traceable to the liquor industry have produced the first Congressional bill calling for nation-wide wartime prohibition.

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, a soldier in World War I and a total abstainer, the measure would prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, import or export of alcoholic beverages of more than one half of 1 per cent "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of mobilization."

The measure immediately received the backing of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and limited endorsement from the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Representative Bryson, who said the bill was similar to wartime prohibition measures of World War I, termed it a measure to "cure absenteeism, conserve manpower and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war." The measure designates the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as its enforcement agency and provides as penalties for violation fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment from 30 days to two years.

Nonessential Commodity

Congressional sentiment held that the Bryson bill had scant chance of enactment. Temperance organizations countered with the forecast that, if alcoholic absenteeism at the nation's war plants continued, and the tide of excessive drinking was not curbed, these abuses together with the brewing industry's consumption of vital transportation, metals and manpower would produce an upsurge in public opinion which might yet write national wartime prohibition on the law books.

Representative Bryson said he preferred voluntary temperance but that, as the nation was now being rationed in fundamental necessities of life to further the war effort, a prohibition against "something not at all necessary to the war" was not illogical.

Backed by W. C. T. U.

He said he had conferred with officials of the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board, asking if they could not remedy wartime liquor abuses by applying directives at the proper spots but found that "the bureaus which can ration meat, butter and shoes for America say liquor is too big a question for them to tackle."

Representative Bryson, who was associated with the late Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas in efforts to throw a protective cordon of liquor-sale prohibition around the nation's armed camps and training centers, said his views corresponded with those of the W. C. T. U., with whom he conferred before entering his bill in Congress. The W. C. T. U. is advocating a major attack on perversion of the war effort by the liquor industry and its diversion of strategic materials, manpower and transport and holds that prohibition is the answer if lesser measures fail.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Methodist Board of Temperance took slightly different positions today. They do not believe that national prohibtion has a chance of enactment. They would prefer to advance the cause of temperance by education. Knowing this is not sufficient in wartime, the Anti-Saloon League suggests that Congress pass a resolution urging the President to "take cognizance of" wartime liquor abuses.

Position of Dry League

This, it holds, would carry enough weight to energize war agencies to issue decrees curbing liquor sale and traffic where it was harming the war effort, even as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson by his own order halted the sale of hard liquor in officer's clubs.

"The Anti-Saloon League has not advocated and did not seek the introduction in Congress of a bill for wartime prohibition because it believed that the President, under the broad war powers already conferred upon him, is possessed of all the authority needed to impose such restrictions, limitations or prohibitions upon the liquor traffic as are necessary," Dr. Edward B. Dunford, League attorney, declared.

"Canada has already pointed the way to what can be done in the interests of temperance under its War Measures Act. The Prime Minister, operating under these powers, has prohibited advertising of alcoholic liquors in Canada and restricted the quantities which can be withdrawn from stock for consumption."

To date the temperance organizations had centered their efforts on local option campaigns—"building prohibition at the grass roots"—and on the battle to halt the sale of beer in Army camps, hard liquor in officers' clubs, and general sale of alcoholic beverages in the vicinity of war plants.

"Preferred Treatment"

Their sentiment is veering, however, as the wartime abuses continue. A comment released today by the Anti-Saloon League declares:

"If the Government of the United States continues to impose prohibitions and restrictions upon the manufacture, sale and use of necessary commodities of life, but ignores the waste of food, fuel, electric energy, transportation facilities and manpower involved in a nonessential luxury enterprise like the liquor traffic; ignores also the evils growing out of the mounting consumption of alcoholic liquor with its contributions to absenteeism, loose talk, industrial accidents, drunkenness and juvenile delinquency; and disregards the efforts of the trade to stimulate sale and consumption by advertising, we believe there will be a growing demand upon Congress for the enactment of war prohibition or some other form of substantive law to deal with this traffic, which now seems to enjoy a position of preferred treatment by the Government."

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Cagney and Miss Garson Win 1942 'Oscars'

Academy's awards given for roles in 'Yankee Doodle Dandy' and 'Mrs. Miniver' pictures.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 5 (AP)—James Cagney and Greer Garson, established Thespians but newcomers to the "Oscar" roster, received the Motion Picture Academy's award early today for the best actor and actress performances of 1942.

Fifteen hundred guests at the Academy's 15th annual dinner waited anxiously until well after midnight for announcement of the winners of filmland's most coveted honors, bestowed by ballots of approximately 11,000 motion picture people.

Mr. Cagney's award was for his role in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," a Warner Brothers' film, and Miss Garson's for her performance in M-G-M's "Mrs. Miniver," the picture which was adjudged the best production of 1942 and which virtually swept the list of "bests." Other major awards:

Best supporting performance by an actor, Van Heflin, now an Army lieutenant, in M-G-M's "Johnny Eager"; best supporting actress, Teresa Wright, in "Mrs. Miniver"; best directorial achievement, William Wyler, now an Army major, for "Mrs. Miniver."

Best Written Play

"Mrs. Miniver" also was acclaimed the year's best written screen play. Its authors are Arthur Wimperis, George Froeschel, James Hilton and Claudine West. This film also brought top honors for black and white photography to Joseph Ruttenberg.

With "Random Harvest," "Mrs. Miniver" brought producer Sidney Franklin the Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy" received the award for the best musical scoring, by Ray Heindorf and Heinz Roemheld, and for the best sound recording.

Miss Garson, native of County Down, Ireland, is a graduate of London University. She appeared extensively on the London stage, where she so impressed Louis B. Mayer that he signed her to a long film contract. She was nominated for 1939 and 1940 Academy awards.

"Mrs. Miniver" outclassed "The Invaders," "Kings Row," "The Pied Piper," "Random Harvest" and other nominees, and Miss Garson won in the balloting over Bette Davis, Katharine Hepburn, Rosalind Russell and Teresa Wright.

Wyler's Wife Accepts

Director Wyler is in Europe, photographing aerial bombings. His wife, Margaret Tallichet, former Dallas, Texas, actress, accepted his award.

"Moscow Strikes Back," was voted the best documentary film, and a special certificate for the best foreign picture went to Noel Coward, for the British film, "In Which We Serve."

Miss Garson's victory was anticipated by many, and the photographers kept her occupied much of the evening, posing with Walter Pidgeon and Ronald Colman, with whom she appeared in "Mrs. Miniver" and "Random Harvest," respectively.

The Ambassador Hotel's Coconut Grove was a brilliant spectacle of elaborately attired women. The men, adhering to last year's rule, appeared in business suits.

A message from President Roosevelt to Walter Wanger, President of the Academy, read by actor Donald Crisp, declared motion pictures are no longer mere entertainment but significant vehicles of constructive human enterprise.

Movies' Role in War

"In total war," he wrote, "motion pictures, like all other human endeavor, have an important part to play in the struggle for freedom and survival of democracy. Those who achieve highly in motion pictures at this time have contributed greatly toward that end."

Mr. Roosevelt wrote that the United States has preserved the right of free expression, "which is so distinctly the mark of the democratic way of life," and is able to do this by voluntary cooperation of the motion-picture industry and the Government "because all of us have a common goal of our own free choice."

"In the months to come," he said, "world conditions may cause the motion-picture industry to play an even larger part in the war against Axis tyranny."

The Office of War Information's Chief of the Motion Picture Bureau, Lowell Mellett, told the Academy that the Government was not going into the movie business.

Nathan Levinson, who directed the sound effects in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," received the award for the best achievement in sound recording in 1942.

Additional Honors

Other awards were:

For best achievements in film editing, Daniel Mandell for "The Pride of the Yankees," a Samuel Goldwyn picture.

Best achievements in special effects: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paramount. Awards to Gordon Jennings, Farciot Edquart and William L. Pereira for the photographic effects and Louis Mesenkop for sound effects.

Interior decoration, black and white film: "This Above All," 20th Century-Fox, interior decoration by Thomas Little.

Interior decoration, color film: "My Gal Sal," 20th Century-Fox, interior decoration by Thomas Little.

Best achievements in cinematography [color]: "The Black Swan," 20th Century-Fox, Leon Shamroy.

Best achievements in art direction [black and white] "This Above All," 20th Century-Fox, Richard Day and Joseph Dright.

Best achievements in art direction [color]: "My Gal Sal," 20th Century-Fox, Richard Day and Joseph Wright.

Shorter Films

Short subjects:

Best one-reel: "Speaking of Animals and Their Families," Paramount, Fairbanks and Carlisle, producers.

Best two-reel: "Beyond the Line of Duty," Warner Brothers.

Cartoons—"Der Führer's Face," Walt Disney, RKO-Radio.

It was the tenth time in 11 years that Mr. Disney had won the award for the best cartoon.

Alfred Calles, Mexican Counsul, presented the award of the Mexican Academy to Arturo de Cordova.

A certificate went to Charles Boyer, French actor, for the establishment of the French Research Foundation in contributing to the motion-picture industry.

To Noel Coward, star, director and producer of "In Which We Serve," a British-made picture, went a special certificate for the best foreign picture. It was presented by Eric Cleugh, the British Consul.

Another special award went to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio for presenting the American way of life in the Hardy series. It was accepted by Carey Witson, producer of the series.

Best musical score in dramatic or comedy pictures, "Now, Voyager," Warner Brothers, by Max Steiner.

Award to Berlin

Comedian Bob Hope introduced Irving Berlin to announce the music awards and Mr. Berlin had to inform the crowd that he, Mr. Berlin, had won the award for the best song of the year, "White Christmas," from Paramount's "Holiday Inn."

Mr. Berlin met the situation with a big smile and the comment: "Well, he's a good boy and he deserves it."

Best original motion-picture story: "The Invaders," a British picture released by Columbia and written by Emeric Pressburger.

Best original screen play: "Woman of the Year," M-G-M, by Ring Lardner, Jr., and Michael Kanin.

For the best feature in documentary films, the award went to a Russian picture, "Moscow Strikes Back," produced by Artino.

A red, white and blue flag was unfurled on the platform directly behind the prominently displayed "Oscars" with the figures 27,677, representing the number of men from the movie industry in the armed forces. Privates Alan Ladd of the Army and Tyrone Power of the Marines did the unfurling.

Jeannette MacDonald, red-haired singer wearing an electric blue gown with a screen of chartreuse feathers in her hair, sang the national anthem.

© Vitagraph
Greer Garson — James Cagney

More Gardens Urged By Defense Director

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 5

Every adult and child who can wield a garden tool is urged by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, to plant a Victory Garden as "a practical defense against food shortage."

Mr. Landis said millions of Americans already are preparing to cultiate back yards and vacant lots but "many more are needed."

He said local defense councils should provide guidance in planning, planting and caring for Victory Gardens, arrange for co-operative use of spades, rakes and hoes, and obtain instructional pamphlets and films for inexperienced gardeners.

Director of WRENS In Canada Changed

OTTAWA, March 5 (CP) — Chief Officer Dorothy Isherwood has been appointed Director of the Royal Canadian Women's Naval Service, succeeding Capt. Eustace Brock as head of the WRENS.

Captain Brock organized the newest of the women's services but now that the organization work is complete he has given up the post to go on active duty overseas.

Superintendent Joan Carpenter, who came to Canada from Britain with Miss Isherwood in June, 1942, to assist in organizing the WRENS is also returning to England.

Army New Hip Pocket Dinners Will Prove Boon to Picnickers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — America's postwar picnickers and campers are going to benefit from Lend-Lease.

This is quickly apparent when one sees actual packages of the dehydrated, compressed foods pioneered by the Lend-Lease Administration and now being shipped to Russia, Britain and America's forces overseas.

If a soldier can stow a good-sized beefsteak, a half-dozen eggs, a mess of carrots, a glass of milk and a bowl of soup—solidly compressed, mind you—into his hip pocket, there's no reason why campers need load their packbaskets to the brim and canoes to the gun'ls with noncompressed, nondehydrated foods when they head for the great open spaces.

The housewife, too, may want to try out on her kitchen stove the grocery-store version of this gastronomic much-in-little when it becomes available to Americans at home. She may want to fry a vest-pocket omelet or make a stew from a matchbox full of ingredients.

One Way to Get More Ships

At the moment, according to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Lend-Lease, vast tonnages of vital cargo space are being saved through shipment of dehydrated foods instead of bulky untreated produce.

The dehydrated varieties were ready for dispatch to America's own troops because the Lend-Lease Administration began experimenting with these midget meals months before the United States entered the war, in fact, soon after Congress enacted Lend-Lease into law, he added.

There's no reason, after the war, why the same savings of cargo space should not be available to campers, tourists, and the housewife. The Army has given some of its cooks special instruction in preparation of dehydrated foods the housewife can learn too. The little squares and powders may look slightly unpalatable before preparation begins, but it's just a question of "know how," and takes a bit of garnishing and eye appeal to make the eggs, meat, rutabagas, cranberries or soup palatable and filling.

Lunch in Vest Pocket

Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Stettinius produced a dozen or more examples of newly-developed dehydrated and compressed foods. It was just before lunch-time, and the glowing descriptions with which he accompanied his exhibition may have helped persuade the Committee to recommend extension of the Lend-Lease Act.

To this body and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he pointed out that compression was a new advance over dehydration, still further reducing the bulk of foodstuffs processed and enabling still greater tonnages to be stowed in a single ship. For instance, dehydrated foods require only 10 to 30 per cent of the cargo space that would otherwise be needed; compression gives a further saving of 35 to 86 per cent, depending on the food.

Mr. Stettinius showed Congressmen, a dozen eggs, dehydrated. They filled a box about the size of two packs of cards. He exhibited a vest-pocket omelet, compressed into a block smaller than a safety match-box.

"This makes a meal sufficient for four people," he said.

Lend-Lease, he added, has also developed a prize dehydrated stew for Russia, made of boneless pork, spices, seasoning—and plenty of lard. It was developed from a Russian formula, and while it's extra spicy, the Russians lap it up.

Dehydration Plants Increase

Prior to Lend-Lease, there were 18 egg-drying plants in the United States with an annual capacity of 10,000 pounds. Now there are 94 plants producing 315,000,000 pounds annually, and 29 more plants under construction. Before Lend-Lease, there were 20 vegetable dehydration plants with a capacity of 15,000,000 pounds annually; this summer there will be 110 plants with 100 more entering production before the end of 1943.

Compression, the further step in making molecules out of mountains of foodstuffs, was displayed to Congressmen via one-ounce squares of compressed carrots, beets, cabbage, yellow rutabagas, fish and chicken soup stock. Taken individually, a square represented 12 ounces of onions, 10 ounces of beets or 10 of soup.

"Compression is a completely new step to press most of the air out of the food which has been dried," the Lend-Lease Administrator said. "In general, these compressed foods are no harder to use after compression, yet the exclusion of air in pressing them increases their keeping qualities over ordinary dried foods, very appreciably in some cases. This means fresher dried foods and greater ability to package without metal containers."

The first compressed foods have been turned out by the Auto-Ordnance Corporation, a Connecticut manufacturer of Thompson sub-machine guns. Mr. Stettinius told Congressmen, however, that almost any ceramic tile plant could be converted to pressing foods; he said it would just take a change of dies!

OWI Starts Investigation To Determine Press 'Scoops'

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Office of War Information, which claims the exclusive right to release Government information pertaining to the wartime food program, has started an investigation to determine how newspapermen obtain information from other sources.

The probe involves the Agriculture Department and the recent publication, in advance of an OWI announcement, of a Government decision to place ceilings on soft wheat prices and raise ceiling prices on flour milled from that type of wheat.

Information about the ceilings was obtained by an Associated Press reporter from Agriculture Department officials. The OWI has protested to the Department and has caused officials of the latter agency to make an effort to determine the names of the officials who supplied the reporter with the data.

News of the investigation and the reported inter-departmental strife which was said to have preceded it, recalled the recent contention of editors from throughout the nation that official news should be made public at its original source whenever possible.

During the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting here last month, many members protested the funneling of news through ont Federal source as a threat to the free press. Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star and newly-elected A. S. N. E. President, warned of "dangerous propaganda tendencies" which he said he feared were inherent in any such office as OWI. He expressed personal respect and confidence in the motives and ability of OWI Director Elmer Davis, but added:

"Whenever you try to funnel news and control it at its source, you get into the field of propaganda. There isn't one man in a million who can control news in this way without becoming involved in propaganda."

Relations between OWI and the Agriculture Department have not been smooth since OWI issued a formal directive several weeks ago requiring all information pertaining to food production and distribution to be turned over to it for clearance and release. The Agriculture Department had sought to maintain its own direct contact with newspaper men.

Reversing Usual Order, A Waac Is Replaced by Man

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Waacs have been replacing men in Army desk positions, but March 3 a man replaced a Waac.

First Officer Dorothy Jane Donlon for several months has headed the office of technical information in WAAC headquarters. Now she's gone to Salt Lake City to take charge of WAAC public relations in eight western states. Capt. Vann Kennedy was called in from the WAAC training center at Fort Des Moines, where he was in charge of public relations, to succeed First Officer Donlon.

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U-Boat Warfare Remains Major Problem to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—German submarines still are keeping the United Nations from delivering their most effective blows against Germany and the present prospect is that they will continue to do so at least during 1943.

This frank appraisal of the limiting power of the enemy U-boat warfare, fully corroborating the statements previously published in The Christian Science Monitor, came today from high British and American authorities who have access to the full facts.

The truth is that the mounting military strength is simply not yet able to be brought against the enemy because the submarine is holding it back.

The whole scale of the Allied offensive throughout the European theater of the war is held appreciably in check because there are not yet sufficient ships to transport the men and arms.

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British Shipping Mission in the United States, candidly cites five main limiting factors:

1. Notwithstanding the great advance in American construction which is now building faster than the Germans are sinking, there is a large lag to make-up, for losses were greater than replacements over a considerable period.

2. The demands for more shipping are constantly growing and the rate of increase in building over sinking is not yet equal to the transportation called for by new operations and growing United Nations military power.

3. German submarines are still being built faster than they are being destroyed and therefore the prospective peril of the submarine is going up along with new construction.

4. Despite the fact that the outlook for constantly expanding new construction is most encouraging, with the United States headed this year toward building 19,000,000 tons of merchant vessels, it is considered imprudent to count on the recent reduced rate of losses to keep up. German submarine strength is seen as increasing faster than Allied protective strength for some little time yet.

5. New Construction is not the solution of undersea warfare. It is absolutely essential to improve protective measures.

Sir Arthur can bring himself to view the problem only in the gravest terms. He sees the shipping situation as "a grave and anxious one" and the struggle against the U-boat certain to be close and hard.

Sir Arthur emphasized that Great Britain and the United States are "each throwing into the common task without regard to the nationality." An example of the reciprocal operation of the Lend-Lease policy, he said, was that while Britain used American ships without charge, the United States received the use of British passenger liners for troop transport without charge.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, told his press conference on March 3 that submarine sinking of United Nations ships will prove to have been "a little higher" in February than in January.

Daily Plane Service From Montreal To Point in Labrador

OTTAWA, March 5 (AP)— The RAF Ferry Command is operating from Montreal a daily air service to Goose Airdrome in Labrador for the transportation of freight, passengers and mail, it was disclosed in Canadian war orders and regulations.

An order-in-council, relieving the Ferry Command of liability in connection with the service, said the Ferry Command makes "no direct charge" for the daily flights, which started last Oct. 15.

Construction of a huge new base at Goose, at the head of Hamilton Inlet, was announced in the House of Commons in 1941 by Air Minister C. G. Power, but there have been no recent official reports on the use to which it is being put.

The arrangement with the Ferry Command for daily air service was made at a meeting last August between the Ferry Command, Munitions Department and the airdrome contractor.

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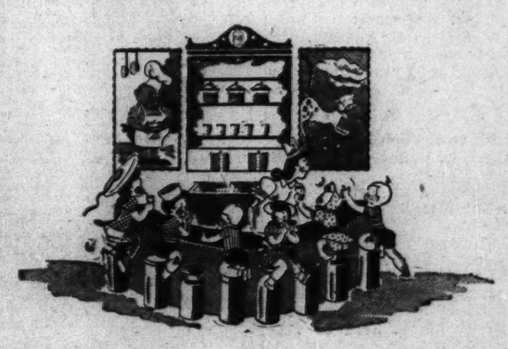
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Mme. Chiang Due in Boston On Saturday

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, on her way to Wellesley College to be a guest of honor over the week end, will pass through Boston tomorrow afternoon, arriving by train at the South Station at 3:50 o'clock and proceeding by automobile with a minimum of celebration and no stops or speeches scheduled en route.

With City and State officials planning no formal reception, China's First Lady nevertheless will drive through Chinatown where residents of her race will no doubt give a spontaneous reception, even though no stops have been arranged, according to Boston Police Headquarters, which is assigning 300 police to cover her route.

If Mayor Maurice J. Tobin does not return from Washington in time, Madame Chiang will be greeted by Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., President of the Boston City Council, said Lawrence McCabe, Acting Director of Public Celebrations, who explained that no official program had been arranged.

Upon her arrival at the South Station from New York, she is to enter a car and proceed along Summer Street to Atlantic Avenue, to Beach Street, to Harrison Avenue, to Kneeland Street, to Stuart Street to Eliot Street, to Columbus Avenue, and then to Stuart Street again, to Huntington Avenue, and then out to Wellesley via the Worcester Turnpike through Brookline Village.

City Councillors To Pass on Raise

The pay increase of $200 a year approved by the City Council on Monday for City and Suffolk Court employees was temporarily delayed today with announcement from City Auditor Charles J. Fox that an ordinance ordering payment of the increase must first be passed by the City Councillors. The ordinance will be sent to the Council on Monday by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

A similar measure was filed this morning by Mr. Fox with the Rules Committee of the State Legislature in order that those salaries limited by State statutes also may be increased.

Miss Hickie to Get Post

Miss Dorothy A. Hickie, 17 years with the Mount Vernon Congregational Church of Boston, is to succeed the late Mrs. Wallace Leonard as Executive Secretary of the Seamen's Club Women's Aid, it was learned yesterday. Official announcement will be on Saturday night at the first formal dance of the Victory Girls Club, a unit of the Seamen's Club, at its quarters on Batterymarch Street.

Frederick W. Plaisted

Frederick W. Plaisted, who passed on yesterday in Los Angeles, held the distinction of being one of Maine's four Democratic Governors. He moved to Southern California 15 years ago.

Born in Bangor, Mr. Plaisted was educated in the Bangor public schools, and at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont. He was active in Democratic circles in Maine and was elected Chief Executive of the State in 1910. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1896, 1900, and 1912.

Mr. Plaisted was an unsuccessful nominee for the Democratic Party's representative in Congress from Maine. He served for four years as Mayor of Augusta. He was owner and editor of Augusta's "New Age" for 25 years.

While Mayor of Augusta Mr. Plaisted was sheriff of Kennebec County for one year. He was defeated for re-election as Governor by William T. Haines, Republican.

Active also in Masonic circles, Mr. Plaisted was appointed a Thirty-Third Degree Mason, served as Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine. He was also Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks. Mr. Plaisted also served as Past Commander of the Sons of Veterans.

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Associated Press

Survivors of Sea Disaster

Left to right: Hugh E. Moffett, former police officer of New York; James F. Caulley of Brownsville, Pa.; Harold W. Beach of Savannah, Ga.

Sea Tragedy Survivors Arrive in Boston

Acts of heroism marked the sinking of a passenger-cargo vessel with loss of 678 lives in the cold North Atlantic recently, survivors reaching Boston related in graphically describing the greatest sea disaster of the war for the United States.

The ship was one of two that were announced by the Navy on Feb. 22, as having been sunk within four days of each other, and causing a total of 850 fatalities. Five survivors reached Boston and were interviewed by newspaper men late yesterday.

There were 904 persons carried by the vessel from which the survivors at Boston came. Of this total about 750 were passengers—enlisted personnel of the armed forces, en route to combat areas—survivors said. The combination passenger-cargo vessel was struck at night and turned over, sinking 25 minutes afterwards.

Of the passengers, 185 were rescued, in addition to 28 members of the merchant crew of 130, and 13 members of the Navy gun crew of 24 men. The five survivors at Boston were dressed in borrowed army clothing. All agreed that the blast was so terrific that it forced the ship to veer 25 miles off her course and that she began to list almost immediately.

The five men at Boston were: Samuel Dix of Baltimore; Harold W. Beach of Savanna, Ga.; Irwin White, Jr., of Philadelphia; James Caulley of Brownsville, Pa., and Hugh E. Moffett, of the Bronx, New York.

There was no panic, the survivors agreed. "It was the finest behaved body of men—soldiers, sailors and merchant crew—that I have ever seen," declared one survivor.

Describing their experiences, they told of one soldier upon being pulled from the water who said, "It would be one paperhanger who would cause all this trouble."

Mr. Moffett, a former member of the New York Police force, who has a son fighting in the Solomon Islands area, was credited by the other survivors with having saved a number of persons, telling how he disregarded his own safety to help launch a jammed lifeboat and to aid others in boarding it. He gave up a police sergeancy to join the merchant marine only three weeks before the disaster, his companions related.

Mr. Beach told how he and a raft to which he was clinging were carried under water by the mast and rigging of the sinking vessel. "How long I was under water I don't know, but when I came to the surface an upshot of air from the ship blew me about 30 feet from two liferafts, one of which had a soldier on it," he said.

Mr. Caulley said that the lifeboat to which he was assigned dropped 15 feet to the water when it got stuck. Scores of men went down ropes hand over hand to reach both lifeboats and liferafts, he said. Tiny red lights on the lifebelts proved the best aid yet in finding men in the water at night, he declared.

Newton Women To Hear Notables

Massachusetts State Senator Benjamin Bowen and three State Representatives will be among the speakers at the Legislative Dinner which the Newton League of Women Voters is holding at Brae Burn Country Club tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock. The Representatives are Mrs. Ellis Spear, Jr., Douglass B. Francis, and George E. Rawson. Mayor Paul M. Goddard of Newton and Charles B. Floyd, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, will discuss City affairs.

Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, Legislative Chairman of the Newton League, will preside at the dinner. Guests at the head table will include Mrs. Howard E. Wilson, President of the League; Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, Mrs. Albert N. Walker, Miss M. Louise Walworth, Mrs. H. C. Bronsdon, Jr., Mrs. William M. Barber, Dr. Mary K. Allen, Mrs. J. H. Kavanagh, Mrs. Harold M. Bowman, Mrs. Malcolm Green, Mrs. John L. MacNeil, Mrs. Paul M. Goddard, and Mrs. Douglass B. Francis will be hostesses for the evening. Mrs. Clifford G. Caseley of Waban is in charge of the tickets. The public is invited to attend.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 6

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

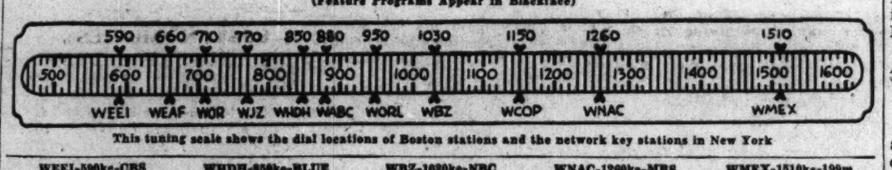
Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 7

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Popular songs
3:30 'Hollywood': 'Post'	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Pepper Young's Family"	ductor; Joseph Szigeti,	Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"..	violin; soloist	Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Uncle Sam: drama	Vaughan Monroe's Orch.
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45 Talk; Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown".	Themes and Variations	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	News; Sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music..
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Dinner Concert	Music; Hum and Strum..	News from Abroad	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	News of the World	Music; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Red Cross Program; dr.	"Yankee Star"; songs	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Western drama	John Kieran, comments.	Across the Footlights	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sising Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 "That Brewster	Johnny Long's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	"This Is the Service";
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker"	show; J. C. King, m. c.	Induction Into Services
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense
10:15 Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	"Here's How It Started"
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner.	World's Most Honored	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Music	Network Sports	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:15 Claude Wickard	Men, Machines & Victory	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Herb Hagener's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:30 Rideout; Orchestra.	Fishermen's Program	"Salt of the Earth";	Network Sports	Day's End: music
11:45 Joe Rudy's Orch.	Sportscast; News	drama with T. Mitchell	Network Sports	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Musical Clock; Variety.	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine; music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	News Service	John Tabor Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: News;	News; Morning Notes	Musical Clock	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 U. S. Navy Band	Fishermen's Program	"Encores"; songs	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00 News; Red Cross	Children's Quiz Game	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 Gardener's Clinic	Children's Quiz Game	Dramatic sketch	You Want to Be a Wave	Musical program
11:30 'Let's Pretend' with	Famous Song Hits	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Nila Mack: drama	Famous Song Hits	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Jim Ameche	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45 Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; 'Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield's Company	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Books'; speakers	Verdi's "Aida";	Roy Shield's Company	Melody's Future"; talk	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 Negro Press—Special	Milanov; Giovanni	Roy Shield's Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Edition; speakers;	Martinelli; Lansing	'The Family at War'; dr.	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 guest artists Juano	Hatfield; Bruna Cas-	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Hernandez, narr'r;	tagna; Norman Cordon;	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30 Hello from Hawaii.	Richard Bonelli;	News; Lyrics by Liza;	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Hello from Hawaii.	Frances Greer; Whited	dance orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Joseph C. Harsch	Pelletier, conductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
4:15 Report from London	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand	Verdi's "Aida"	Army-Navy "E" Award	Sports program	Dinah Shore, songs
4:45 We Stand; Music	Metropolitan Opera	Army-Navy "E" Award	Sports program	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board;	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30 conducter	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Harry James' Orchestra
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Concert Strings	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Talk; Song Shop	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Serving Inductions	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Alec Templeton; 'Music	Richard Himber's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Henry Busse's Orch.
6:45 Perry Como, songs	"Music Just for You"	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	"This Is My Story"; dr.	'Day of Reckoning'; dra-	"My People"; drama;	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	matic trial of dictators	music; speaker	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: 'Thanks	Message of Israel	Miery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Dick Powell, songs
7:45 to the Yanks'	"Uncle Sam"; drama	dramatization; guests	Award to Fulton Lewis.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Migo, pianist
8:15 Crumit, Sanderson	Boston Symphony Orch.	Monty Woolley	London; variety show	Victor Kilian
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitsky,	'Truth or Consequences';	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Rach-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Mario Berini,	maninoff's Concerto #2
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	R. Slater; Laurette Fil-	Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	brandt; orch.; speaker	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports; Can. Rickenb'r	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15 Soldiers With	Waltz Time	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Revue"	Jordan-Kent, pianists
10:30 Wings; band; g'sts	Waltz Time	National Symphony Or.	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Kern Kobblers	Dance Time	Musical Roundup	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Joe Su-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30 dy's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Music; News

Wickard Talk Is Feature Of Radio Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, speaks tonight, CBS-WEEI, 11:15.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert orchestra in Victor Herbert's "Autumn Frolics." Lucille Manners, soprano, sings Massenet's "Elegie" and Strauss' "Springtime Is In the Air." Ross Graham, baritone, sings Charles' "Green Eyed Dragon." The Ensemble will be heard in Kern's "That Lucky Fellow" and De Rose's "Deep Purple," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith and her radio troupe vist Fort George Meade, Maryland. A special feature will be a salute to an AEF hero whose name will be withheld until the radiocast, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The NBC Quartet, with Mischa Mischakoff, first violin, Edwin Bachman, second violin, Carleton Cooley, viola, and Frank Miller, 'cello, will be heard in Leo Weiner's "Quartet No. 3 in G Major," NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera presents Verdi's "Aida" with Wilfred Pelletier, conducting. Zinka Milanov and Giovanni Martinelli will be heard in the leading roles. Others in the cast are Lansing Hatfield, Bruna Castagna, Norman Cordon, Richard Bonelli, Frances Greer, Blue-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Aaron Copland's ballet-suite "Billy the Kid" will be performed by the Cleveland Orchestra, with Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducting. The program also includes the Bach-Steinberg Concerto in D Major, and Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Handel's "Concerto Grosso No. 10," and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony will be performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, Blue-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Chicago Theater of the Air presents Leo Fall's operetta, "Madame Pompadour" with Marion Claire, soprano, Mario Berini, tenor, Ruth Slater, contralto and Wayne Van Dyne, baritone, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has arranged a special program, "Negro Press-Special Edition," in connection with the fifth annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, and the 116th Anniversary of the American Negro Press. Juano Hernandez, Negro Press. Juano Hernandez, Negro actor, will be narrator, and Moss Hyles Kendrix, Director of National Newspaper Week will read a message from President Roosevelt. A group of prominent speakers will be heard on a panel from Washington, entitled "Minority Press In A Nation At War." Duke Ellington, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Maynor, and Marion Anderson are guest artists, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Sunday

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is to address the students and faculty of Wellesley College, Mme. Chiang will be introduced by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, President of the College and Commanding Officer of the WAVES. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be a guest at the meeting, NBC-WBZ, 1:30 p. m.

Corporal Edward Kilenyi, pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a performance of Liszt's First Piano Concerto in E-flat major. John Barbirolli conducts the orchestra in a program which also includes the Fantasia and Fugue on "O Susanna" by Lucien Caillet and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony in E Minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, will sing "Love's Old Sweet Song," Frank Bridge's "Love Went A-Riding," and "Fortunio's Song" from Reginald DeKoven's operetta "The Fencing Master," the latter with the Ensemble. Vic Young conducts the orchestra and Ken Darby the chorus, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the American premiere of Serge Prokofieff's cantata "Alexander Nevsky," assisted by the Westminster Choir and Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano. The orchestra will also play the Overture to Shakespeare's "Tempest" by Tchaikovsky, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, and Mary Martin, singer of popular songs, are guests on the Andre Kostelanetz program, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Mary Henderson, soprano; John Baker, baritone, and Christine Johnson, contralto, last three of the six finalists competing for an award of $1,000 and a contract to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Association, will be heard, with Wilfred Pelletier conducting, BLUE-WHDH, 6:30 p. m.

Speakers on Northwestern University Reviewing Stand will discuss "Can Small Business Survive?" MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

Susan B. Anthony 2d, writer and grandniece of Susan B. Anthony; Gertrude Lane, General Organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (A. F. of L.); Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, International President of the Professional and Business Women's Clubs, and Molly Maloney, a member of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (A. F. of L.), will debate the Equal Rights Amendment now pending in both houses of Congress, on American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, Reports on Rationing, NBC-WBZ, 3 p. m.

The Man Behind the Gun is a new war series dramatizing the offensive and defensive actions participated in by America's fighting men on land, sea and air, written by Ranald R. MacDougall, produced and directed by William N. Robson, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Kate Smith will tell of her camp experiences when she appears with Ted Collins on We, the People. Other guests are Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, and Lieut. Herbert Schwab, United States Navy, who is in charge of supplies for the Waves, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Doris Fleeson, American newspaper woman, and Alistair Cooke, New York correspondent of the London Times, will take part in a trans-Atlantic discussion on reciprocal lend-lease, on Answering You, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 7

3:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p.m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalin.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
9:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43Z, Boston (44.8m), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy cond.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dancant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, mc.
10:30 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herb Hagener's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Network Sports.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 mcs., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—The Truth of It Is. VLG4, 15.23 mcs., 19.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 mcs., 102 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Of the Record. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 mcs., 102 m.

Guatemala—8:14 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.58 mcs., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 mcs., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 mcs., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 mcs., 102 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—The Truth of It Is. VLQ3, 11.71 mcs., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.59 mcs., 31 m.

London—10:48 p. m.—The News. GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 mcs., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Women's Activities: Masaryk Day Plans

Gifts of Children of Slovakia

Dolls presented to Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, on March 7, 1937, by the children of Slovakia. They will be on view at WRUL on Sunday afternoon when the American Friends of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak National Alliance gather to celebrate the former President's anniversary. The dolls were given to Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of Wellesley in Prague in 1939 by Dr. Alice Masaryk, his daughter, before the latter escaped from the country. Mrs. Sharp, who was at that time doing refugee work in Prague, will speak at the meeting Sunday.

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Unyielding Czech patriots who are forging continuous resistance to their cruel Nazi overlords would take heart could they know the deep interest Bostonians are showing in celebrating the anniversary of the founder and first President of the Republic they are fighting to see live again.

American Friends of Czechoslovakia in Boston, together with the Czechoslovak National Alliance and the Masaryk Club, is planning an all-day observance on Sunday, which is the 93rd anniversary of Thomas G. Masaryk. Special guest in Boston will be Mme. Ján Papánek, wife of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Czecholsovakia in New York. She will be present at the commemorative service to be conducted in the morning at the Arlington Street Church by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Minister Emeritus of the Church and Chairman of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia.

At 3:30 in the afternoon she will speak on "The Mission of Czechoslovakia" at a reception and tea at the WRUL studio, 133 Commonwealth Avenue.

Native of Chicago

Born in Chicago of Czechoslovak parents, she has lived both in Prague and in Washington since her marriage to a member of Czechoslovakia's diplomatic corps. Dr. Beneš made her husband his personal representative in the United States when he left for England in July, 1939. Mme Papánek herself has organized a Czechoslovak Unit of the American Red Cross both in Chicago and in New York. She is first cousin to Mme. Vladimir Hurban, wife of the Czechoslovak Minister to the United States.

Mme. Papánek will speak informally to members of the Czechoslovak National Alliance at their Club, 122 Old Harvard Street, tomorrow evening. The public is invited to hear her on Sunday evening at 7:30 in the Parish Hall of the Unitarian Church in Wellesley Hills. Her hosts there will be the Rev. and Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, who spent six months in Prague in the early part of 1939. The Sharps were sent to Prague by the Unitarian Service Committee to help with the terrific problem of refugee relief.

Shortly after their return to this country, Mrs. Sharp and her friend, Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, took the initiative in forming the Boston Committee of American Friends of Czechoslovakia. The Czech Army at that time was fighting in France and in desperate need of supplies which its own country could not send it. The Committee's aim was to raise funds to buy ambulances for this Army and to help Czech refugees all over the world. No one understood the latter need better than Mrs. Sharp, who had personally arranged for the emigration of 3,500 families (five or six persons each) from Prague.

Help Rest Homes

Today the American Friends is helping to maintain rest homes in England for Czechoslovakian girls who have escaped from their homeland. It is also sending ambulances to the Near East where Czech soldiers are continuing their fight against the Axis, and it is contributing to the Red Cross service for Czech fliers in London.

One of the projects Mrs. Sharp is most interested in is a school for Czech children which the Sharps helped start while they were doing refugee work in France in 1940. With Dr. Donald A. Lowrie of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Lowrie, who represented the Y. W. C. A., they succeeded in getting over 100 Czech children out of various concentration camps and into a school which they rented in Venice on the Riviera. Then they brought the parents, also from internment camps, and put them on farms in the valley below the school, providing them with tools and livestock, so they could raise the food both for themselves and their children.

The Sharps have word that this project is still going on, and the American Friends, which participated in United Nations Relief, can send money for it through the Lowries who escaped to Switzerland and are now working in Geneva. "Apparently the Germans want these Czechs to continue their farming," Mrs. Sharp commented.

Officers of the Boston Committee include Dr. Eliot, President, Mrs. Lane, Secretary, and Stanley A. Lawry, Treasurer. Among its members are A. C. Ratshesky, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia; 1929-30, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, and Mrs. Livingstone Cushing.

Ocean Pout Make Delicious New Dish

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Because Mrs. Marshall is serving on the Committee on Increased Utilization of Sea Food Resources, we are today printing two ways of cooking ocean pout, one of the less well-known varieties of fish which the Committee is eager for the public to try. Believing that waste of foods is indefensible, particularly in this day of rationing, the Committee is working to familiarize homemakers with some of the highly nutritious fish that have hitherto been largely wasted.

Broiled Ocean Pout

Cut 2 pounds of ocean pout fillets into serving portions and arrange on baking she

Some Doverites Vacate But Only for 'Duration'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., March 5—The long-time resident of this town who said to this writer no more than 18 months ago: "I never saw so much building in this place," has changed his tune to this: "Never did I see so many vacant buildings."

That sounds like a gloomy small-town picture, but it isn't. The families leaving Dover are renting and not selling their places in order that they may return to the town when the war is over. That's a compliment to the residential charm of a community where the tax rate has seldom risen to $20.

Eighteen months ago six houses all going up at one time was a building boom to Doverites where buying a home virtually constitutes the accumulation of a large acreage of virgin land. By the same token, 12 vacant homes is a vacancy crisis such as Dover has never witnessed before, for the families who come here are usually loath to leave.

It's the War

"It's the war," said Enos A. Fancey who holds a veritable monopoly on realty sales and rentals here, "People who can't get gasoline are leaving and those looking for small farms are coming in."

But where are the Dover homeowners moving to? Most of them are taking apartments in Boston to be near their work until the war ends. It's not easy renting places in Dover with prices ranging from $50 to $150 a month. Some defense workers with gasoline priorities and overtime pay envelopes are moving to Dover for the duration.

Strange as it may seem, it is not the new houses that are being vacated, but the old ones. Some are huge estates in the hands of heirs of the original owners who want to keep their heirlooms, while moving into the city themselves. "But there are not many families who want to pay $50 and upwards a month," complained Mr. Fancey.

"I've been around here 12 years and never had so much trouble renting places," he said. "But the people won't sell. They'd rather keep their money in real estate these days when cash is a liability and property taxes can be used to reduce income taxes. Two years ago there wasn't a place for sale or rent in the town."

The general average for vacancies has hovered around a dozen homes for more than six months.

But try and buy or even rent a farm in Dover—that's a different story. There are families on the waiting list. Amateur crop growers and one-time farmers are returning to the land. They can't get canned goods, so they plan to raise fresh vegetables for home consumption and home preserving. They want to be independent of outside food supplies for the duration.

Small Farms Sell Quickly

Small farms are in great demand. They are being snapped up with down payments of only $400 and $500. One insurance man who lives only eight miles away in Newton has bought a small farm for a summer place in Dover. A Dover family moved to Florida, leaving the home in the hands of heirs who will neither sell nor rent.

Being without gasoline and hence without adequate automobile transportation is less vexing to Doverites than it might be to some villagers. They talk freely about what they do not have because what they have outweighs in importance what they seem to lack. They don't have gas for lighting or heating. They have no sewerage system. They have only one utility store. They have no parks other than the green around which the town straggles, and upon which the townspeople romp once every year in a community jamboree. And they have no town water supply

But the townspeople will tell you they partake of the fullness of home ownership and land proprietorship with more elbow room than they know what to do with.

Yale University Training Men To Inspect Wood for Gliders

War Activities in New England

Combat gliders landing hard but safely on a bumpy field can thank wood inspectors such as those being trained at Yale University, it was disclosed today.

In announcing a 10-week evening course, the University also disclosed that inspectors are being trained for two Connecticut manufacturers of gliders: the Bristol Aeronautical Company of New Haven and Pratt, Read and Company of Deep River.

The 30 members already in the class on construction of wooden aircraft learn a technique vastly different from that used in making metal planes, it was pointed out, due to the great variation of wood between trees, no two of which are regarded as exactly alike.

Wood strength is estimated in various ways. Greatly inferior wood can be spotted by visual inspection, and the approximate strength of a particular sample can be gauged by its specific gravity, but doubtful cases must be decided by machines which measure the force necessary to break or crack the wood.

Other properties of wood must be controlled to permit the proper shapes to be maintained, according to Prof. George A. Garratt, of the staff of the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service, who heads the Yale course.

Humidity is particularly important. Unless the glider were assembled in a humidity approximating that where it is to be assigned, its parts would soon be distorted.

Unless different pieces of wood have about the same percentage of water when glued together, they are likely to warp. By evaporating the moisture from a sample in an oven, the moisture content can be measured.

Glues as well as woods are tested by the students. New synthetic resin glues, designed to withstand fungi and water, are tested in the machines by splitting pieces of wood joined by the glues.

Trained wood inspectors are expected to be in great demand after the war because of the many new methods of substituting wood for metal in many kinds of construction, according to Professor John S. Boyce, also of the Yale staff.

Associated with Yale in sponsoring the class under the nation's Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, is the New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior College and the U. S. Office of Education.

Map Specialists

As the first group of Army Enlisted Engineer Specialists in general and topographic drafting, 50 young men will receive certificates in graduation exercises tonight at Franklin Technical Institute, in the auditorium at 8 o'clock.

Miles to Speak

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, has accepted the invitation of the University of New Hampshire to speak at its 73rd commencement exercises on May 16, it was announced today.

Future Waves

Bound for training to relieve Navy personnel for sea duty, 214 New England young women left today to become apprentice seamen at Hunter College, New York City.

Expert 'Riflette'

Spars aren't expected to handle firerarms, but 23-year-old Elaine C. Ray of Malden, who is one of 41 new enrollees of the Coast Guard auxiliary, wishes regulations would let her use all her talent, for she had been an expert rifle shot at Salem Teachers College.

War Jobs Open

Among the many civil-service jobs in the war effort which are now available at Fort Devens (all with a 21 per cent increase for 48-hour week) are:

Female Auto Mechanic Trainee: $1,260, 18 years as minimum age, age, no test other than a simple mechanical aptitude test, plus minimum English.

Female Chauffeur Trainee: $1.260, 18 years as minimum age, no test other than minimum English and a driver's license.

Male Senior Auto Mechanic, $2,300, four years of experience; Male Auto Mechanic, $1,980, three years of experience; Male Junior Auto Mechanic, $1,680, one year of experience.

Male Senior Carpenter, $1,860, four years of experience; Male Carpenter, $1,680, three years of experience or two in some cases; and Male Carpenter's Helper, $1,440, six months' experience or a three-month high-school course.

Also, Senior Laborers at $5.52 a day are wanted at the Watertown Arsenal.

Day Baker

Day Baker, of Boston, who passed on yesterday, served as legislative counsel for the trucking industry in Massachusetts and was connected with the automotive field for 40 years.

Mr. Baker was associated with Thomas A. Edison in the invention of the Edison storage battery.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 8—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone B.

March 11—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone A.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Concerts — Hollywood Letter — 'Shadow of a Doubt'

© Universal

Nelson Eddy and Susanna Foster

In a scene from the new version of "Phantom of the Opera" soon to reach the screen.

Fritzi Scheff

Heading the cast for the farce, "Vickie," which opens at the Copley Theater Tuesday night.

'Phantom of Opera' to Return

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Something more than ordinary is expected by Universal from its remake of the Lon Chaney favorite, "Phantom of the Opera," now in production with the three leading roles filled by Susanna Foster, Nelson Eddy, and Claude Rains.

Producer George Waggner took me into a projection room and ran off some of Susanna Foster's musical numbers. Miss Foster has progressed beyond the child prodigy stage where C above high C was her major accomplishment, although this is still being featured.

Released by her former studio after more than a year of idleness, Miss Foster is out to make this the finest thing she has done. Her rendition of some of the vocal music which her musical director, Edward Ward, has concocted from Chopin instrumental music shows marked advance in disciplinary technique. She is paced in these numbers by Jane Farrar, young cousin of Geraldine Farrar.

Miss Foster has developed as an actress, retaining a good deal of her little girl elfin charm while gaining maturer abilities. During her recordings and in some of her scenes on the set, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Waggner, Miss Farrar, and the others assembled broke into spontaneous applause.

Mr. Ward's transcription of instrumental music into opera, which he tried with some success a few years ago when he made arias from melodies of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, may not find friends among music lovers, but seems a movie asset. The rights to the use of melodies from most operas are difficult to procure, and those which are not have become a little shopworn.

Mr. Waggner himself two years ago was directing and producing what are known as "ten-day wonders" and "horse operas" for one of the smaller independent studios. He has not previously made any picture of the scope of this one, as to either plot or budget. But his rise as a producer of successful western, mystery, and horror pictures has been so rapid that the studio considered him the best they could procure for the "Phantom" production.

Mr. Rains will be in the role played by Lon Chaney, and Mr. Eddy will do the role which Norman Kerry had in the original production. The setting, incidentally, will be identical with that of the former picture. The old opera stage, built for the Chaney picture, is still in good repair and will be used again.

Glee Clubs at Harvard

Glee clubs in a war era show themselves less gleeful than they do in peacetime, if the work of a group of some 20 men of the Naval Training School Harvard University at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, is anything to base a guess upon.

Some jolly pieces, truly enough, the uniformed students offered the audience, though in a mood of soberness that there could be no mistaking. "To All You Ladies Now on Land," "Hunter's Farewell," "Drake's Drum," and "Casey Jones" were glee material of the good old-style sort, yet one after another they took on pretty sober sound, even under the direction of such a proved musical humorist as Irving G. Fine.

The Naval men's singing was an incidental part of a program given by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor; but it might have been expected to add a more cheer-up element than it did. If men fight as they sing, here we have a few who will fight grimly, we may be certain. They will fight, nevertheless, true to rule and orders; for their singing lacked nothing on the score of technique.

Much fun and jollity got into the occasion just the same, thanks particularly to the young women of Radcliffe. Their Choral Society and the regular gleemen of the university, joining in presenting Mr. Fine's "Alice in Wonderland," with the composer at the piano, really set things going, though not till the end of the evening.

But the evening was meant to be generally serious anyway. College singing, Harvard manner, has become immensely solemn since back somewhere in the 'twenties. Mr. Fine has done something to break the spell.

Mabel Daniels, on the contrary, helps keep it in force. A first performance of a choral piece of hers for women's voices unaccompanied, "Dum Dianae Vitrea," had room on this program. The text is medieval Latin, author unknown, romantic before its time; exquisitely set. Miss Daniels was there to acknowledge applause.

Other matters were, "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," by Vaughan Williams, unison voices, passacaglia-like accompaniment, in the vogue of just now; "Miserere," men's voices alone, by Allegri; "Or, Sus, Serviteurs du Seigneur," women's voices alone, from Sweelinck; "Je Me Suis Fondu de Joie," for men, by Milhaud; and two choruses from "King David," all voices, by Honegger. W. P. T.

O'Hara at Symphony Hall

During concert time through March 20 two dozen water colors by Eliot O'Hara will be on exhibition at Symphony Hall. A native of Waltham, Mr. O'Hara was engaged in industry before he embarked on the vocation of painter. In fifteeen years he has become a teacher of popular acclaim; he has written manuals on painting in water colors; and his pictures have been acquired by many art centers.

The pictures at Symphony Hall show Mr. O'Hara's latitude in subject and technique. He has traveled a good deal and made paintings of picturesque landmarks. Whether he depicts a craggy peak, marshlands, a clump of trees or a patio, he works with a controlled brush. He aims for abbreviated statement of fact and often reduces a form to a stylized figure.

On the whole his water colors are poster-like with an occasional episodic break-through to realism. Mr. O'Hara's method does not invite finesses and subtleties that carry a painter into provocative by-ways of artistic exploration. His picture-making is matter of fact, and his pictoral communication are in a vernacular that is widely understood.

In the exhibition are water colors of scattered sources among them a Labrador view with an iceberg, a coral reef in Florida, a Colonial house in Bolivia, a bathing beach in Montevideo, scenes of Peru and Ecuador, Mexico and Hawaii, California and Alaska.

D. A.

Concerts to Come

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be out of town next week. At the concerts of March 18, in Cambridge, and of March 19-20, in Boston, Richard Burgin will conduct, and Ruth Posselt will be soloist in a new violin concerto by Vladimir Dukelsky. Another local novelty will be the first part of Mahler's Third Symphony. Haydn's Symphony in C minor, No. 95, will open the program.

Stradivarius Quartet

The following program will be played by the Stradivarius Quartet, Tuesday evening in Jacob Sleeper Hall, in the fourth concert of its series of six illustrating the history of the string quartet: Brahms' A minor Quartet, op. 51, no. 2; Glazounoff's "In modo antico," from Five Novelettes, op. 15; the Scherzo from Dohnányi's Quartet in D flat, op. 15; Polka from Smetana's Quartet, "Aus meinem Leben"; Hugo Wolf's Italian Serenade; Dvořák's "American" Quartet in F major, op. 96.

Victory Concert

An octet of Boston Symphony players conducted by Arthur Fiedler will present the thirteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces, and their guests, Sunday afternoon at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Goldovsky Recital

Boris Goldovsky will give a piano recital with comments at an extra Symphony Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Friday, March 12, at 1.

Wellesley Concert

Astrid Varnay and Lauritz Melchior of the Metropolitan Opera will give a joint recital in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Tuesday evening, March 16.

Boston Center Concerts

Brazilian songs will be sung by Norma Farber Friday evening, March 26, Nicolas Slonimsky at the piano, at the Boston Center for Adult Education. Heitor Villa-Lobos will be featured on a program including Francisco Mignone, Lorenzo Fernandez and M. Carmargo Guarnieri.

This is the third in the Boston Center concert series. The Stradivarius Quartet will be the guest artists at the April concert, and Camille Girouard, baritone, will present a group of Beethoven songs in the concluding program of the season in May.

Choral Concert

The Bowdoin Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society, and Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra will give a concert Sunday evening, March 21, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The program will include choruses from the Brahms Requiem.

Heifetz Program

At his recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 21, Jascha Heifetz will play this program:

Allegro, Minuetto, Non Presto ..... Scarlatti
Sonata (A major) ..... Brahms
Concerto No. 5 ..... Vieuxtemps
Sonata (G minor) ..... Bach
Impromptu ..... Schubert
Scherzo ..... Mendelssohn
Dance ..... Beethoven
Rondo ..... Mozart-Kreisler

Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten In Newest Hitchcock Thriller

By Edwin F. Melvin

Alfred Hitchcock, who is a specialist in suspenseful melodramas, has put together in "Shadow of a Doubt," now at the Keith Boston, a first-rate thriller. In the present instance, the spectator is not confronted by a mystery. He knows enough of the background to be aware of the threat which hangs over an innocent small-town family. But he is held by a sense of increasing tension and gradually approaching climax in the gathering peril.

* * *

Mr. Hitchcock has been aided by a literate plot put together by Thornton Wilder, Sally Benson, and Alma Reville from an original yarn by Gordon McDonell. He has been helped, too, by the high quality of the acting of Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotten in the two principal roles, with such players as Henry Travers, Patricia Collinge, MacDonald Carey, Wallace Ford, Hume Cronyn, and Edna May Wonacott to fill in the supporting parts. Skillful photography by Joseph Valentine adds to the dramatic effectiveness of the story.

The impact of the melodramatic events is heightened by the persuasiveness of the small-town atmosphere in which much of the narrative takes place. So that the spectator will have the advantage of fore-knowledge, Mr. Hitchcock begins his yarn in Philadelphia in a squalid neighborhood, with two men, obviously detectives, keeping watch on a boarding house. The lodger in whom they are interested, manages to elude them and sends a telegram to relatives in distant Santa Rosa, Calif., saying that he is planning a visit.

To the quiet middle class family who receive the telegram he is rich Uncle Charlie, whose coming is awaited with pleasure by all of the household. To his namesake, young Charlie, his arrival is anticipated with particular delight, partly because she is his favorite and partly because she expects that his stay will provide a break in the placid routine in which they are immersed.

It does provide a break but not quite so pleasurably as she had hoped. It is she who first becomes aware of the reason for Uncle Charlie's trip and who learns the explanation of the two men following him. But Mr. Hitchcock builds his stories carefully and he lets her piece together the facts only a bit at a time. And even she is less conscious than the audience of the threat which overshadows her.

* * *

The plot is not completely tense and ominous. Mr. Hitchcock knows the value of relieving humors. So he has provided scope for the amusing reflections of little Miss Wonacott, who plays the part of a bookish child. He has given play, too, to the macabre speculations of Mr. Cronyn as a neighbor, seeking to concoct a theoretical undiscoverable homicide. He has not failed to insert an abundance of homely detail to round out the domestic picture and the impression of community life.

But the chief emphasis is on the melodrama. Miss Wright, who as young Charlie is making her first appearance in such a film, carries the responsibility of her part well. And so does Mr. Cotten in the complex role of Uncle Charlie. The two detectives, done by Mr. Carey and Mr. Ford, are sympathetic as well as zealous in performance of their duty, and Miss Collinge and Mr. Travers manage excellently as the unsuspecting parents. Altogether it is a craftsmanlike job.

The stage show includes Connee Boswell, Joe Venuti and his orchestra, Hal LeRoy, and the Watson Sisters.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Killers," "The Doodlers," "Hello, Out There," presented by the Lolamy Theater. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"Martha," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, conductor. 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by George Chavchavadze, pianist. 3.

Gardner Museum—Second in the series of three concerts by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, Grace B. Davis, accompanist. 2:45.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whelan. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 2, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—"Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:15, 10. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9.

Majestic—"Fantasia," 10 a. m., 12:12, 2:26, 4:39, 8:53, 9:05. Pathe News, 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:26, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—"Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 2:33, 6, 8:40. "Saludos Amigos." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30.

Old South Theater—"For the Common Defense," "Sweeney Steps Out," "The Greatest Gift," "Kaltenborn," "Red Cross," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 2:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Scollay—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Fighting Freighters," "Our Second Front," "People of Russia," "Glimpses of Ontario," "Arsenals of Might," "Basketeers," "Duck Soup," "Der Fuehrer's Face," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random House," Greer Garson, Ronald Cavaldo. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"People of Russia," "Winter Sports at Lake Placid," "Basketball," "Pete Smith," "Der Fuehrer's Face," "Ontario Travelogue," 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:06, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:00, 7:50. "H. M. Pulham, Esq." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Uptown—"Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 10:05 a. m., 4:35, 8:10. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:15. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Night for Crime," G. Farrell, Lyle Talbot. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Spirit of Stanford."

Coolidge Corner: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Always in My Heart," Cleveland Circle: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Madam Spy," Connie Bennett, D. Porter. "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery.

Codman: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

Uphams Corner: "King of the Zombies." 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:30. "Murder by Invitation." 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:30, 9:40.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3:10, 8:10. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Gaiety**: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:30, 4:46, 8:02. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3:43, 6:56, 9:15.

Mystic: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8:27. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:23, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2:36, 6:35. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 3:35, 7, 8:40.

Strand: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford. 3:03, 8:36. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—**Medford**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Sheppard. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 2, 8.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. "Rhythm on Parade." Stage show: 2, 8.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Great Gildersleeve," Hal Peary, J. Darwell. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—**Rialto**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peg Moran. 2, 8.

Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "Careful, Soft Shoulder," Virginia Bruce. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Veles. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — **Wakefield**: "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Rex Bell, Kent Taylor. 2:09, 7:54. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 3:43, 9:30.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Between Us Girls," Robert Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Inside the Law." 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman.

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, A. Judge.

AMUSEMENTS

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Russian Army Drives Toward Border of Latvia

Continued from Page 1

"mop up" squadrons, the Allied High Command announced.

The communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said:

"Intensive and widespread searches by our reconnaissance aircraft failed to reveal any remaining trace of the enemy convoy in the entire area, beyond floating wreckage and occasional lifeboats and barges containing troops."

Japan's fighter planes sought to protect the survivors but four were shot down in one area without the loss of a United Nations plane.

Heavy Gunfire Blasts Lae Area

The entire area of Lae, to the south of Finschhafen, and the original destination of this huge convoy, was blasted with 30,000 rounds of cannon and machine-gun fire by Beaufighters, P-38s, Lightnings, and P-40 Kittyhawks.

They caught six enemy fighters on the ground while refueling and destroyed them all.

Another covering force of 30 Japanese fighters, including Zeros, was reported to have limped home with 17 of its planes put out of action. Eight of them were known to have been shot down, and the remainder were so badly damaged they had to give up.

Thus, in three days after beginning the battle off the southernmost tip of New Britain, along whose north coast the convoy had sought to steal from Rabaul under protection of bad weather, General MacArthur's air arm had cost the enemy an army as large as that which for six months battled before losing the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea.

Now the Allied ground forces of Papua are moving northward toward Lae, the Huon Gulf base which the Japanese sought to reinforce with the convoyed troops.

Another big aerial blow at Lae was described in a United Nations communiqué:

"Our heavy units bombed the airdrome during the night. At day, in a co-ordinated strike, our long-range fighters and attack units with strong fighter escort swept over Lae and adjacent airdromes in a series of strafing attacks from extreme low level, firing 30,000 rounds from cannon and machine gun.

"Six enemy fighters caught on the ground while refueling were destroyed together with fuel trucks and large fires were started in the building area. Our covering fighters were challenged by 30 enemy fighters. In the ensuing fight, the enemy was completely outmaneuvered and 17 of his planes were shot out of action. Our losses were extremely light."

Thus it was indicated that the moment of the Japanese' most severe setback had been seized by General MacArthur to increase aerial softening up of the Lae defenses.

In the northwestern sector of General MacArthur's command, Allied planes bombed the town of Saumlaki on Tanimbar Island and installations on Matkus Island, starting fires among large accumulations of oil supplies.

Australians Made Co-ordinated Raids

Air Minister Arthur Drakeford of Australia said that while only a small portion of the air fleets which destroyed Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea this week was Australian, the RAAF carried out a large number of co-ordinated raids.

Mr. Drakeford, pointing out that United States airmen formed the major part of the forces attacking the convoy, described the accomplishment as a magnificent job.

He said that in a recent week the Royal Australian Air Force carried out 74 missions to the northeast and northwest of Australia. During the time the huge Japanese convoy was steaming toward New Guinea the RAAF was primarily busy on punitive expeditions which inflicted a heavy loss on enemy establishments.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, said the Japanese had been dealt a "crushing defeat," and that "in attacking and eliminating the enemy where he was most vulnerable and before he had time to get set," Lieut Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, had utilized the striking power of his air force to the fullest advantage.

Meanwhile, American planes raiding through the Pacific have hit again at four Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands area and at the Japanese position on Kiska in the Aleutians.

A Navy communiqué said:

"On March 4 . . . Dauntless dive bombers [Douglas] with Wildcat escort [Grumman F4F] bombed enemy positions at Munda and started four fires. . . . Liberator heavy bombers [Consolidated B-24] bombed Japanese installations at Buin, at Kahili and on Ballale Island in the Shortland Island area."

Logan Transferred To Northern Ireland

By the Associated Press

London, March 5

Capt. James A. Logan has been appointed commander of the United States naval base at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, according to an announcement by Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters.

Captain Logan has been a member of Admiral Stark's staff in Britain since last December.

He will succeed Capt. Van Leer Kirkman, who has commanded the Londonderry base since October, 1942.

Russia:

Red Army Takes 42 More Towns

Striking out from Rzhev, the Russians have recaptured 42 more towns southwest of the fortress city and have completely cleared the 270-mile-long railway between Moscow and Velikie Luki with the occupation of Olenino, 35 miles due west of Rzhev, it was announced.

Coupled with new gains by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces on the Northwest Front and with advances by Red Army columns northwest of Kharkov, the Soviet successes increased the immediate threat to German positions at Orel, Bryansk, Gzhatsk, Vyazma and Staraya Russa. The potential menace to German key bases at Smolensk and Konotop was intensified.

At Velikie Luki, the Red Army was only 80 miles from the Latvian border and a short distance from north and south railway lines over which the Germans supplied the Northwest Front in the Lake Ilmen sector. In other announced gains the Russians drew near railways over which the Germans have shuttled supplies between southern and central front bases.

With the southern army fighting its way in the direction of Bryansk, the Russians have two bodies moving toward each other now about 250 miles apart and threatening to crush between them the remaining German salient before Moscow that stretches from Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow, through Vyazma and southward to Bryansk.

Strong Force Near Smolensk

Holding the 150-mile stretch of railway between Rzhev and Velikie Luki, the Russians have a strong force both north and northwest of Smolensk, 130 miles southeast of Velikie Luki. Smolensk has long been Hitler's base for operations in north central and northwestern Russia.

The capture of Olenino, a dispatch to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said, was accomplished after the Soviet troops had formed a "steel horseshoe" about the railway city, declared to have been one of the strongest German defense junctions in the West.

The midday war bulletin said that the Russians plunged southward from Olenino and captured 10 more towns below the railroad.

The paper said Rzhev was silent. The city's prewar population of 55,000 had almost completely disappeared. Before retreating, the Germans blew up a large bridge over the Volga River at Rzhev, and Pravda said this probably would hamper rail traffic to Moscow for some time.

A Russian communiqué told of the capture of Sevsk, 75 miles southwest of Bryansk and about the same distance northeast of Konotop, putting the Red Army only 20 miles from the Bryansk-Kiev railway.

Kharkov-Lgov Railroad Cleared

The seizure of Sudzha, an important highway junction and railway station 55 miles southwest of Kursk and 38 miles south of Lgov, enabled the Russians to clear the Kharkov-Lgov railway for Soviet operation.

In pressing on to Olenino, the Russians also took Chertolino, 15 miles west of Rzhev, and the railway station of Manchalovo, the Soviet war bulletin said.

When the Russians say that a rail line is cleared for operation, they mean that there remains no threat of interruption of its use, and it was believed here that the German forces ousted from the route were now far south and out of range for accurate shelling.

Marshal Timoshenko's troops routed resisting German garrisons to capture two towns on the Northwest Front in one sector and forced the Germans out of fortified positions in another, it was announced. The enemy abandoned its wounded and war materials on the battlefield, the communiqué said.

In engagements on other fronts the Russians said that 600 Germans were killed in attempting counterattacks west of Rostov and that the Germans lost more men and materials southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

The Red Army's capture of Lgov cost the Germans 6,000 killed, more than 300 taken prisoner and a large quantity of war material, it was declared.

North Africa:

Bombers Sink Four Axis Ships

United Nations bombers sank four Axis vessels from a six-ship convoy on March 4 and shot up German and Italian motor transports in an aerial accompaniment to ground fighting during which tank-led First Army forces repulsed a determined attack at Sedjenane.

Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's infantry and armored units, coveting Sedjenane as a junction on the Mateur-Tabarka road, drove into the streets of the town, but were forced back after bitter hand-to-hand fighting in which observers said they suffered severe losses.

Forty-ton Churchills, pouring out six-pound shells at the rate of 25 a minute, spearheaded the British tank attack.

"Several armored cars were knocked out and heavy losses were inflicted on the German infantry," a competent military source said.

The action in the north was accompanied by an intensification of activity by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in their Mareth Line positions on the Southern Front and a corresponding increase in Allied patrol work.

The communiqué issued by Allied headquarters said United Nations continued to consolidate their recent gains in the central sector, where Marshal Rommel's forces are virtually back to the starting point of their ill-fated February drive.

"In the central sector," the communiqué said, "Allied forces continued to consolidate their recent gains. Elements of French forces . . . occupied Nefta, on the western border of the Chott Djerid. Reconnaissance patrols were also operating farther east."

Bombers struck at enemy vehicles in both Southern and Northern Tunisia and attacked Axis targets at Djedeida, 12 miles west of Tunis.

Two Junkers 87s were shot from a Messerschmitt-escorted formation by Allied fighters in the north, another bomber was destroyed on the Algerian coast and two enemy fighters were downed in the southern Tunisian sector, the communiqué said.

By a Staff Artist

Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney

Commander of the Allied air forces that completely destroyed the Japanese 22-ship convoy and downed 82 Japanese planes in the great victory off New Guinea.

Atlantic:

New Sinkings Claimed by Axis

Axis radios reported, without confirmation from Allied quarters, that German and Italian warcraft had scored anew against United Nations' shipping in the Atlantic.

The Italian High Command communiqué, radiocasting from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said, "one of our submarines sank a Brazilian troop transport of 7,000 tons and a United States motorship of 12,000 tons" in the South Atlantic.

DNB dispatch radiocast from Berlin said long-range bombers set afire three Allied cargo ships aggregating 23,000 tons in the Atlantic.

The German High Command, in war bulletins radiocast from Berlin, asserted that German submarines "during the first days of March" sank 13 vessels totaling 97,100 tons and two other ships were torpedoed. It did not state the areas of these operations.

Burma:

U. S. Bombs Damage Pazundaang Bridge

The Tenth United States Air Force bombed the Pazundaang bridge and the Ahlone dock area near Rangoon and rail yards near Maymo in raids on Burma March 3, headquarters announced.

The extent of the damage to the bridge has not been determined, but hits were reported on the north and south approaches, a communiqué said.

Two intercepting Japanese planes were reported probably damaged. Heavy bombers were in the formations that carried out several attacks on the targets.

B-25 Mitchell bombers scored a direct hit on a train and other rail facilities at Twataung March 4, the communiqué said.

All planes returned from their missions, headquarters said.

Reich Bombed:

RAF Attacks On Ninth Night

Royal Air Force bombers smashed at targets in Western Germany on the ninth successive night that Germany was attacked, it was announced officially.

One plane was reported missing from the night's operations, which included the laying of mines in enemy waters.

There was no indication of the exact targets in the brief Air Ministry communiqué, but assaults on Western Germany usually are aimed at heavy industries in the Ruhr Valley.

Both the Paris and German Radios went off the air.

The attack carried forward a furious Allied round-the-clock offensive against the German-held continent. Mosquito bombers attacked railway centers near Le Mans and near Valenciennes in France. A few hours earlier, United States bombers hammered at the railroad yards in Hamm, Germany, and docks and warehouses in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Sea Toll:

416 Warships Lost by Britain

Great Britain has lost 416 warships during the war, Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, told the House of Lords in reply to a question.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said, however, that the Royal Navy is much stronger than a year ago.

Mme. Chiang Captivates N.Y. Throng

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Seated on a gilt chair on a raised Waldorf-Astoria ballroom platform, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was toasted here last night by 1,700 New Yorkers as a "fountain of inspiration to all peace-loving people."

Host at the reception was Dr Yu Tsune-chi, Chinese Consul General. It was the only purely social function Mme. Chiang attended during her stay here, scheduled to end tomorrow when she leaves to spend the week end at Wellesley College, her alma mater.

Taking a lesson from the Chinese Embassy reception in Washington last week at which she bowed individually to 2,000 guests, Mme. Chiang entered the New York party after the guests had assembled.

Gowned in black velvet encrusted with deep red sequins, she made a striking picture in front of an elaborate flag-draped background.

"I am not going to make a speech, but I just want to thank 'you all' for coming," was all she said. Guests whispered to each other that her use of "you all" was a hangover from her early education in Macon, Ga.

Dr. Yu proposed the toast to Mme. Chiang, "Not only a tower of strength and courage to China but a fountain of inspiration to all peace-loving people of tomorrow."

He predicted that her great contributions to the world would affect generations yet unborn. "In her," he declared, "we find an ideal and happy combination of what is best in the East and what is best in the West. In her presence and before this audience who dares to maintain the sophistry that 'East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet'?"

Begging that his words were inadequate to describe Mme. Chiang's virtues and achievements, Dr. Yu concluded with the description of her as a "queenly woman who makes mankind humble, womanhood proud, and humanity itself glow with admiration and gratitude."

Mme. Chiang's only other engagement before leaving New York tomorrow for Wellesley is a press conference, postponed from earlier in the week. It will be the third time she has received the press in this country.

Mme. Chiang Can Allay China's Fear of Allies

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 5—In addition to doing China a tremendous service in America, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek should be able to do the United States a tremendous service in China by allaying, upon her return, some of the deep-grained Chinese fears regarding the postwar intentions of the Western Powers.

The frequent Chinese expressions of apprehension about the development of international relationships after the war are resulting mainly from two factors which do not seem to be sufficiently appreciated in the United States and Great Britain.

First, China's historical experiences in world politics have created a natural inclination in the Chinese mind toward skepticism about the foreign policies of the great powers.

For fully 100 years China has felt either unjustly treated or ignored and neglected by the powers. All the flood of good will messages that has been pouring in from the United Nations during the last year has not quite done away with deep-rooted historical memories, especially since an unfortunate combination of circumstances kept the actual measure of practical assistance to China during the present war greatly below expectations.

Intellectual Isolation

Second, China's intellectual isolation from the outside world is almost as complete as its material isolation. Apart from extracts from the most important speeches and newspaper articles praising or otherwise referring to China, little or what is thought, discussed and written in the United States and Britain penetrates to Chungking.

The odd copies of foreign magazines and books and the rare personal accounts of visitors on the trend of American and British opinion that reach Chungking fail to give a representative picture of thought, developments on war and postwar problems in the outside world.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, happily, should be able to provide her countrymen with an accurate picture of wartime life, conditions and aspirations in the western democracies.

The skepticism of many Chinese naturally causes them to pay especial attention to discordant voices in the United Nations camp which are frequently taken as proof for the justification of their lingering suspicions.

Spykman's Views

An important case in point is a short magazine review of a book by Prof. Nicholas J. Spykman, former head of the Institute of International Studies at Yale University, on "America's Strategy in World Politics." The book itself has not been received in Chungking, yet the review has given rise to a feeling of uneasiness and is being widely discussed in intellectual circles and in the press.

Judging from Chinese accounts, the author considers the alliance of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China mainly as a temporary union which may cease with victory, since every one of the four powers is following more or less irreconcilable interests of its own. In consequence, the author is said to take the view that a powerful China could be as dangerous to the United States as a strong Japan, so Washington policy must try to check the one by the other in order to secure a situation favorable to its own interests in the Pacific.

In other words, the United States, according to the professor's thesis, as received here, must reserve for itself the choice between supporting either China or Japan after the war.

Nazi Doctrine Charged

Dr. Sun Fo, the Liberal son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is doing much to draw popular attention to the theories of Professor Spykman and of any other foreign individuals or groups whose views on peace problems are not considered idealistic and progressive, fears that "this school of thought may exert considerable influence on American policy" although "its theories are in nothing different from the Nazi school of Geopolitik."

Dr. Sun has suggested that such theories may be playing a role already in the actual Allied conduct of the war. "Their corollary would seem to be with regard to Europe that the Russo-German war must be allowed to drag on, the longer the better, in order to prevent either side from winning a decisive victory. In this connection I have actually heard the strange opinion that the creation of a second front in Europe is not advisable until Russia is about to defeat Germany.

"In the same way, although China has to be supported for the sake of the present balance of armed power between the Allies and the Axis, actual aid to China must be subject to the qualification that it should only just be sufficient to maintain that balance. But when the war is over it is to be determined by considerations of one's own interest whether one should unite with A against B, or with B against A."

"As to China's attitude," Dr. Sun Fo continued, "we sincerely hope that after the war the United States of America, Britain, the U. S. S. R., China and the other Allies will forever continue in solidarity and harmony. With regard to Japan the Chinese ideal is to reform her into a democracy by the common efforts of the four powers and then to invite her to join the democratic bloc in a spirit of equality. If this should be too much to hope for, we would demand the thorough destruction of the armed forces of Japan."

Warning on Realism

Dr. Sun warned that China, too, would have to adopt a "realistic" policy if the actual course of events in America and Britain should force her to abandon these ideals.

"We would then co-operate closely either with the Soviet Union or with a reformed Japanese nation, but we certainly do not prefer such a realistic solution to the alternative of general international co-operation because we know that it can never lead to enduring world peace," he said.

Finally he gave expression to an opinion which has recently gained some ground in Chungking. "Although we have during this war received moral and material support from our allies it must be frankly admitted that we are afraid of becoming isolated in the postwar world."

It is by no means accidental that those Chinese who are most suspiciously watching American and British advocates of a return to the old international order after the war [that is the "neo-isolationists" and the "neo-diehards"] are at the same time especially keen in their emphasis on the necessity of genuine democratic progress in China.

Menace in Pacific?

Dr. Sun Fo stated that one of the reasons for China's feared political isolation in the postwar world lies in the suspicion that a strong China may gradually become a menace to peace in the Pacific. And other thinkers, too, have recently been dwelling on the close connection between Chinese efforts toward democratization on the one hand and continued Allied confidence in China on the other.

This realization has stimulated the discussion about the best means of overcoming progress toward constitutionalism so that the promises of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek may be fulfilled.

Conversely, it is felt that China's democratization would greatly benefit from a complete and definite victory within the United Nations camp of the believers in a new and co-operative world order over the advocates of a resumption of the old balance of power politics.

Henry T. Wickham

RICHMOND, Va., March 5 (*AP*)—Henry Taylor Wickham, who passed on here today, was President Pro-Tempore of the Virginia Senate, oldest alumnus of Washington and Lee University, and a distinguished public figure in Virginia since 1879.

Senator Wickham had been a close personal friend of Gen. Robert E. Lee, from whose hands he received his college degree.

A lawyer and a farmer, he began public service when elected to the House of Delegates in 1879.

In 1870, he became an assistant attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. He was connected with the railroad for over 70 years, and in 1909 he was made Vice-President and General Counsel, a position he held until 1923. In 1918, he was made General Solicitor in charge of the Law Department under the United States Railroad Administration.

Mitchell Bombers Win Palm In Annihilation of Convoy

Continued from Page 1

New York, two direct hits on an 8,000-ton transport left in sinking condition.

Second Lieut. Keith McKee of Mitchell, S. D., two direct hits on a 5,000-ton cargo vessel.

First Lieut. Harlan Reid of High Point, N. C., direct hit on a 3,000- to 5,000-ton ship.

First Lieut. Robert Reed of Decorah, Iowa, two direct hits amidships on an 8,000-ton ship.

First Lieut. Ray Moore of Texas, two direct hits on a 5,000-ton ship.

Little Left to Finish

Maj. Edward Larner, San Francisco, one direct hit on a cruiser and one direct hit on a 4,000 to 5,000-ton ship left in flames and sinking.

From their close-up view these pilots could report that decks of the Japanese cargo ships were piled high with war material, oil drums, and landing barges as well as troops. The combination of their machine gun fire, coupled with their 500-pound bombs, was devastating.

Flying Fortresses, which put in most of the finishing-off touches to the destruction, found little more than wallowing hulks to sink.

There is some doubt now whether the three cruisers originally reported with the convoy were not in fact large destroyers. This can be decided only when aerial photographs have been fully studied. From the few available photographs of the battle which I saw today, the actual destruction is more than even the imagination can picture.

Army to Train 10,000 Men As Air Force Weather Experts

WASHINGTON, March 5 (*AP*)—A new program to train more than 10,000 weather experts has been started by the Army air forces, the War Department announced today.

Coupled with the air forces' existing facilities for advanced training of meteorologists, the new basic courses are expected to treble the staff of weather officers during the next two years.

All told, 27 colleges and universities, plus the technical training command's school at Grand Rapids, Mich., with its capacity of 5,000 students, will participate in the three phases of the program.

The existing advanced course of nine months—known as the "A" phase—will continue, with new classes starting as late as July 1.

The new program will consist of the "B" and "C" phases.

The "B" phase will begin March 15 at 12 colleges, not named in the announcement, with several thousand students selected from volunteer inductees who were college sophomores or freshmen particularly qualified in mathematics and physics. They will be given an intensive, shortened basic course, and will enter advanced courses next September.

The third, or "C" phase, already is under way at 12 colleges, with several thousand volunteer selectees with high school or college freshman education. If graduated at the end of the 12 months, they will enter advanced training courses of eight months. New classes in this group will begin May 15.

Despite the fact that the weather courses are the longest and one of the hardest of the Army's wartime education program, the department said, applications have totaled four times the prospective enrollment.

Fourth-Term Bias Denied by Davis

WASHINGTON, March 5 (*AP*)—Fresh Republican charges that the Office of War Information is circulating "fourth-term propaganda" among American troops overseas in a pamphlet dealing with the life of President Roosevelt brought a second denial today from OWI Director Elmer Davis.

Mr. Davis said there was "nothing political" in the pamphlet, "The Life of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32d President of the United States." He added that more than 500,000 copies had been printed in 12 languages for distribution among foreign populations, not American troops.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York told the House yesterday that the publication was printed at Government expense, had been "distributed overseas to soldiers and it was from that source that it came back to me." He added:

"How much longer are the American people going to be treated in this way, how much longer are they going to have that kind of stuff pulled on them?"

Coulee Dam Elevator One of U. S. Largest

GRAND COULEE, Wash., March 5 (*AP*)—Grand Coulee Dam, the world's biggest, now boasts one of the largest passenger elevators in the United States. It can carry 30 persons, travels 500 feet a minute, and drops 362 feet—the equivalent of a 30-story building—into the heart of the massive concrete dam, providing access to the outlets of the 8½ miles of hallways inside the dam.

Used for freight, the elevator could carry 22 tons at a speed of 100 feet a minute.

Axis Morale High in Tunisia Save for Dread of Russians

Continued from Page 1

what must be the attitude of civilians at home, particularly in view of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' statement that Germany is now fighting to prevent Communist hordes from engulfing all Europe.

Although it is apparent from simple observation that the Italians are markedly less warlike than the Germans, the former have proved themselves to be a long way from being "pushovers" in Tunisia.

The improvement in Italian morale, which was first noted during the last phase of the Libyan battle, apparently carried over into Tunisia. In some instances Italians have put up considerable resistance long after possible surrender with honor. In one case, a group of Italians raised their hands, petitioned to surrender, and then ambushed the Allies.

Greater Italian Resistance

The impression gathered is that the Italians are no longer interested in Mussolini, the King and the Empire but that many units, as with the British Eighth Army, have now had sufficient battle experience and have become hardened warriors, and that the caliber of Italian resistance in Tunisia will be definitely higher than in Egypt and Libya. On the other hand, it can be said accurately that Italian units in French North Africa still are measurably inferior to their German counterparts, both in training and morale.

So far as can be gathered, the increasing difficulties of Nazi troops in North Africa are traceable to growing United Nations strength in equipment and training, and not to any drop in the German will to fight. Those with opportunity to watch enemy prisoners being marched to detention camps declare the Germans still preserve the swagger of confident troops and that, aside from natural battle weariness of any troops, the Nazis show much the same spirit as in the days of their great victories.

There is no evidence that any large group of German soldiers in Tunisia is seriously concerned over the possibility of defeat. They have now given evidence of being men who know the road to victory is a long one yet who are determined to reach the goal.

Führer Versus Duce

There is virtually no counterpart among the Germans of the cynicism prevalent among the Italians and it is safe to say that Hitler has not suffered a drop in estimation comparable to Mussolini's. In fact it is not infrequent to find the Führer's picture among the effects of Germans captured or killed.

German morale seems particularly high among Luftwaffe members, most of whom are young men and have consequently spent their formative years under intensive Nazi propaganda. Even more than land troops, the Luftwaffe still foresees an Axis victory despite the terrific inroads now being made by the Allied Air Forces. As well as can be judged, Luftwaffe personnel and material in this theater is as good as any that has yet appeared on the European battlefront. The only evidence of a growing shortage of pilots is the fact that many men now operating here recently arrived from other major European air fronts, particularly the Russian.

Prisoners, however, contribute one piece of direct evidence of the effectiveness of Allied air and sea opposition. Some groups of prisoners are found not to have eaten for several days, indicating either a shortage of supplies due to Axis ship losses or disruption of Axis supply lines to the front.

Night Fliers Drop News For Balkans to Read

Recorded by CBS

Algiers, Algeria

Every night, mysterious planes fly over the cities of Bucharest and Sofia, and drop pamphlets into the streets which contain the latest news from the Russian Front, "Radio France" recently declared.

"The pamphlets are cleverly made," the radiocast said. "They do not have any propaganda characteristics. They state briefly, without comment, the latest news from the front, and that is enough."

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More letters. What do they mean this time? Here are a few clues. 'W' stands for one of the largest and most successful commercial organisations in the country, with a long record of service to the community—which it is still providing. 'T' stands for the opposite of give, but in this connection also means giving something. 'C' may stand for worry or for consideration. The last 'C' stands for you, even if your name is Tom, Dick or Zachariah. Taken together, these letters mean a well dressed man, who respects all Government regulations, dressed in a suit tailored to his person and personality, from the very best cloth approved by the Board of Trade, with a saving of more than half a Savings Certificate in his pocket. He pays 95/- for the BEST Utility suit as against £5. 3s. 5d. allowed by the Government. It also means a man of sense and judgment who has discovered where he can get the best tailoring service in war time. W. T. C. C.—*now you have it*—

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Dive Bomber: Britain Again Debates Value

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 5—One of the liveliest issues of the war, so far as equipment is concerned, has been brought to the fore again here by a powerful new appeal by Lord Beaverbrook for the British Government to reverse its policy and build dive bombers.

Lord Beaverbook, who was Prime Minister Winston Churchill's choice as Minister of Aircraft Production during the critical period when British fighters gave Hitler his first military defeat in the battle of Britain, ranks as a doughty advocate of the dive bomber. For a considerable period in this war, Lord Beaverbrook was Mr. Churchill's closest colleague, and he told the House of Lords yesterday he believed from his experience that the Prime Minister would yet change the government policy in favor of dive bombers.

But arraigned against Lord Beaverbrook is the full weight of the opinion of the air ministry and of many specialists in the Navy and the Army. At present the Government gives no indication of a reversal of its dive-bomber policy.

Air Superiority

Undersecretary for Air Lord Sherwood replied to Lord Beaverbrook in the House of Lords to the effect that the Government was more concerned with securing the sort of overwhelming air superiority which led to the great victories of the British Eighth Army than in attempting to emulate German dive-bomber successes earlier in the war against often defenseless targets.

The British Government view is in line with that of the Air Ministry—that on the average, the fighter-bomber as developed now by the British and by the Americans is a better all-round proposition than the dive bomber. This doesn't mean that dive bombers are not wanted at all. On the contrary, they will be welcomed if they can be produced without dislocation of other plans.

Among arguments Lord Beaverbrook cited to the House of Lords in support of dive bombers were: first, success of Japanese dive bombers at Pearl Harbor; second, success of American dive bombers against the Japanese fleet in 1942; third, United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's statement last month that many American tanks had been destroyed by German dive bombers at Kasserine Pass.

Treachery Blamed

But Lord Trenchard, one of Britain's prewar Air Ministers, retorted that the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor was due to treachery. As for American tanks destroyed by German dive bombers, it is contended that hundreds of tanks have been smashed by RAF fighter-bombers in North Africa.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes supported the view on the vulnerability of the dive bomber when he gave the House of Lords a dramatic description of how he persuaded Mr. Churchill to send fighters to Belgium. In the Brussels blitz, Lord Keyes, who was liaison officer to the King of the Belgians, held a telephone receiver outside a window so that the Prime Minister in London could hear just how the screaming Nazi dive bombers were monopolizing the air. But Lord Keyes admitted the skies soon were cleared of dive bombers when the British Metropolitan fighter force arrived —100 being shot down in one day.

One of Britain's ablest independent commentators, Peter Masefield, summed the points in Sunday's Times last week in favor of the fighter-bomber. He claimed the advantages of the dive bomber have nearly disappeared. In many respects, he held the fighter-bomber superior, not least from the production viewpoint.

Nevertheless, Lord Beaverbrook found a forceful argument in citing the use of dive bombers by the Russians and Americans as well as the Germans. He went so far as to urge reconstruction of Britain's present independent air force. He said if the Air Ministry, which now is responsible for aircraft design, would not give dive bombers to the Army, then the War Office should have its own air force.

Protests on Change

But the idea of major reconstitution of the RAF at this stage of the war arouses strong protests here. Even some of those British specialists who feel the United States and Germany may have the best system—namely, air strength unified with military and naval forces—feel the war may well be over before such a radical reorganization in Britain could be smoothly completed. Besides, there is no serious attempt here today to deny the effectiveness of Britain's Army and air co-operation in the Eighth Army's advance.

At various times, it has been stated in defense of British failure to secure a dive-bomber force, that considerable numbers were ordered from the United States. But for technical and various other reasons, they had not yet been delivered in the quantities envisaged.

Lord Beaverbrook declared, however, that Britain should not, in any case, rely on American production. "We must build the machines here," he stressed.

New War Role for Radio—Taking Japanese Prisoners

American promise of food and fair play spoken by Japanese soldier to former comrades on Guadalcanal halted jungle battle and led to surrender of other enemy troopers.

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Jan. 19. Delayed (AP)—"Nippon no heitai!"

Over a loudspeaker set up in the wilderness over Guadalcanal these Japanese words—"soldiers of Japan"—rang through the jungle over a half-mile radius. A Japanese prisoner was calling upon his comrades to surrender to the Americans—and eight did so.

[This method of direct communication between the American and enemy front is in common use in the South Pacific. Sometimes a Japanese prisoner may be persuaded to deliver a message to his comrades, as in this case. Otherwise, an American officer, with a knowledge of Japanese, will do the transmitting.]

This prisoner, a superior private—a rank falling between private first class and corporal—was captured by soldiers two days ago. Given warm food, he soon abandoned his suspicions and fears.

When he volunteered the information that he was certain many Japanese soldiers wanted to surrender but were afraid to do so because of their officers, an officer asked whether he would broadcast an appeal to his comrades. He agreed with a grin.

The next day the loudspeakers were placed on a ridge at the front. In the ravine below Japanese snipers and machine guns peppered away as soldiers set up the apparatus. The shooting stopped the instant the prisoner started speaking. Not a bullet was fired as he spoke.

Standing by the microphone was a Marine officer who knew Japanese. He was ready to shut off the "mike" the moment the prisoner showed any sign of treachery. But the prisoner spoke faithfully in Japanese these lines written for him:

"Soldiers of Nippon, this is a superior private who was taken prisoner yesterday by United States forces. I have received excellent food, and the kindest treatment imaginable. The Nipponese forces in this valley are surrounded by American forces. You have no chance of escape.

"The Americans appeal to you to surrender and to assure you that you will be given kind and generous treatment.

"If you wish to surrender come forward one at a time toward the American lines with your hands up and your palms forward. Do not try to enter these lines tonight, but do so at any time between daybreak and 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

The bates among the Japanese soldiers in the ravine can only be guessed at. Not a shot was fired that afternoon. In the morning, as day was breaking over Guadalcanal, eight Japanese, their hands up and palms forward, walked up to our lines.

Within the hour American soldiers captured another eight who had put up no resistance against their captors.

After the "broadcast," a Japanese soldier was asked by the Marine officer:

"What do you think of the war on this island?"

"It's horrible," he replied. "As far as I'm concerned, this is an American island."

Associated Press

'Surrender or Be Killed'

Lieut. Col. Fred Munson, Jr., of San Francisco delivers an unconditional surrender message over the microphone to Japanese "across the way" in the jungles of Guadalcanal. Colonel Munson reads his "surrender or be killed" ultimatum from the written text spread out on the log on which he is seated.

Associated Press

Message for Japanese

Creeping forward in the jungle of Guadalcanal, this soldier sets up a loudspeaker facing the enemy lines in readiness for the ultimatum delivered by Lieut. Col. Fred Munson, Jr. Many Japanese are reported to have heeded the message and surrendered, "Bushido" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two Dominions Plan To Trade Officials

Recorded by CBS

Australia and New Zealand are ready to exchange high commissioners. This was announced in a statement issued from New Zealand's Prime Minister, Peter Fraser. The two Governments were convinced that the essential unity of defense and foreign problems would be helped by such a move, and Mr. Fraser said that in view of recent developments in the Pacific his Government thought the time was ripe to send a political representative to Australia.

The Australian Government has agreed to this and also has agreed to consider making a reciprocal appointment.

British Moves Aid Safety For Raid Shelters

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Two constables were assigned to the entrances of all deep subway shelters today and other precautions were announced as officials investigated the London shelter disaster of the night of March 3 in which 178 persons were suffocated or crushed fatally and at least 60 others injured during a German air raid.

The Ministry of Home Security summoned all regional and local air-raid-protection officials to a conference and King George VI ordered a separate inquiry into the tragedy which developed when a woman with a baby and a bundle fell on the crowded flight of steps and a pushing crowd piled up about her.

The woman was rescued from the pile, but her baby was suffocated.

The installation of extra lights at entrances and immediately within shelters has been ordered, and middle rails will be constructed to divide stairways leading down into shelters.

Many families were wiped out in the disaster, and about 60 of the fatalities were children.

The Ministry statement explained the accident this way:

"There were nearly 2,000 in the shelter, including several hundred who arrived after the alert, when a middle-aged woman burdened with a bundle and a baby tripped near the foot of a flight of 19 steps which leads down from the street.

"This flight terminates on a landing. The woman fell down the last two or three steps and lay on the landing. Her fall tripped an elderly man behind her and he fell similarly.

"Their bodies again tripped up those behind them, and within a few seconds a large number of people were lying on the lower steps and the landing, completely blocking the stairway.

"Those coming in from the street could not see exactly what had taken place and continued to press down the steps so that, within a minute, there were hundreds of people crushed together and lying on top of one another, covering the landing and the lower steps."

Senate Military Committee Splits on Farm Draft Needs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Bankhead bill in its present form would "open the door to widespread and designed evasion of military service" and "would defer from military service anyone who raises a few vegetables or has a few apple trees," according to Robbert P. Patterson, acting Secretary of war, blasting at the measure in a letter released today in the Minority Report of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Just as emphatic on the other side, the Majority Report of the same Committee, in reporting the bill out, charged that blanket farm draft deferment is a vital war necessity because of food shortages, and warning that,

"It is generally agreed that the prospect for a crop this year as large as was produced last year is almost hopeless of realiztaion." Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Majority Reports, "is increasingly alarmed" and "gets more alarmed day by day," by the farm labor shortage prospect.

Attach on Bill Exposed

Besides summarizing the sharp committee cleavage over one of the biggest manpower issues of the war, the Majority and Minority Committee Reports also reveal the flanking attack which opponents of the Bankhead bill will take.

The Minority offer a proposed amendment to the Selective Service Act designed to curb the allegedly too-sweeping deferment features of the Majority, while at the same time recognizing the plight of the farmers, and giving deferment where the work being done is "essential to the war effort" or until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

In addition to the Patterson blast against the Bankhead bill a shorter attack from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, charging the bill "will not increase food production" is included in the minority report, and a letter of qualified opposition from James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilizer, urging that the subject is one for the War Manpower Commission.

Majority Fears Lack of Food

The Majority Report features the danger to food supply of further drafting of farm workers. It recalls that 40 Senators have come forward as sponsors of its measure. Farm workers have been "lured from the farms by the attractive wages and short hours and better living conditions offered by war plants," it declares.

"Far more workers went into industry than into the armed forces and that movement continues.

"The effort to secure additional labor for the munitions plants is steadily being pressed. It is evident that if something is not done soon to restrain the movement away from farms, the result may be tragic."

Supported by statistical tables to show the drain on farm manpower, the Majority recommends the Bankhead bill on the ground that:

"The Committee believes that it is dangerous to reduce the number of farm workers for any purpose, either for increasing the Army or for increasing the number of munitions workers."

Committee Splits 9 to 7

The Committee divided on the Bill 9 to 7. For the Minority Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming charges the bill is a "blanket" or "class" deferment which does not take into account either the "type or kind of agricultural commodity," or the importance of the work being done.

Thus, he charges, "it would be an invitation to any who desire to evade service in the armed forces . . . to seek agricultural employment or occupation."

This, in effect, is the same argument made more forcibly by Mr. Patterson. Since anyone, Mr. Patterson argues, engaged "in any agricultural occupation or endeavor" would be deferred by the propoosed bill, it "would open the door to widespread and designed evasion of military service."

Door to Draft Dodging

"It was the experience of the last war," Mr. Patterson continued, "that blanket deferments of occupational groups tempt men of military age to rush into the favored places without regard to any need for them and without regard to their competence or productivity. . . . It would defer from military service anyone who raises a few vegetables or has a few apple trees, provided such production for market formed a substantial part of whatever income he might have."

Senator O'Mahoney charged also the bill would tie the deferred worker to the farm where he was working, even though some other farm was producing a more essential crop. He warned:

"In these circumstances the passage of the bill would be certain to undermine military morale and it should not be enacted.

"Our enemies are doing their utmost to disrupt our war effort. Let us not by an ill-considered act of our own make their job easy."

British Writer Hails U.S. Soldiers' Ability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 5—A striking tribute to American troops and their Commander in Chief has just been paid here by one of Britain's leading war correspondents, Mr. Philip Jordan, of the New Chronicle.

In an uncensored article written upon his return to London after several months with British and American troops at the front in Algeria and Tunisia, Mr. Jordan said that American soldiers had a lot to learn at first but that they were unusually quick to learn it.

Writing of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, "in his capacity as a military as opposed to a political chief" Mr. Jordan said that "General Eisenhower has a genius for chairmanship which is precisely the primary demand which the situation makes on him. He has to command not only a mixed army but a mixed staff, and no one could be at Allied force headquarters for long without realizing that there exists in that overcrowded building a sense of co-operation and mutual understanding and respect that is rare even in the headquarters of an unmixed command."

Troops Quick to Learn

"Of the troops under his command I would say this," Mr. Jordan continues, "like all new troops going into battle for the first time and real battle is the only place where a soldier can learn his job—they have their faults and their greenness. But—and this is a big 'but'—they're quicker to learn the essential lessons of battle than any other troops I have seen in this war.

"On an average the American is a greater individualist than the average Englishman: his sense of independence is more highly developed and therefore he must learn his lesson in the hardest school of all. But once it has been taught him, no one knows it better than he does.

Tribute to Intrepidity

"For the individual bravery and courage of the United States soldier I have heard nothing but the warmest praise from our own naturally more experienced men. I have lived for long weeks with these mixed forces, and in the free and easy conversation of soldiers I have never once heard any word but praise for the United States enlisted man.

"Even when things have gone wrong the American soldier has behaved with personal intrepidity that places him among the world's heroes, and I think I can make that statement without fear of contradiction from anyone who has had as wide experience of them as I have."

More Rigorous Training

The only criticism Mr. Jordan has of American troops was that their training methods were not as rigorous and highly developed as those of British soldiers.

He expressed the personal view that if American training methods were made more rigorous, American soldiers "would perhaps not require to learn their final lesson so hardly or at such cost."

Like an article by Mr. Edmund Stevens, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has now returned to the United States after covering the North Africa campaign, which was quoted prominently by the Daily Telegraph here, Mr. Jordan says that British and American soldiers at the front in North Africa get along well together and generally have an excellent opinion of one another.

Yankee Clipper Mail To Yankees Salvaged

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The mail will get through to American soldiers in Great Britain.

Seventy thousand letters dumped into the Tagus River when the Yankee Clipper crashed recently at Lisbon, Portugal, have arrived here, a sodden mass, and are being salvaged. Most are addressed to American soldiers.

Five thousand already have been forwarded to Army camps, and officials estimated that 95 per cent would reach their destination.

Groups of Frenchmen Put On Equal Service Basis

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Fighting French and the French High Commission in North Africa have been placed on an equal footing as far as Selective Service is concerned.

It was announced that French citizens in the United States who offer to enlist in the forces of either of the French groups will not be drafted for the armed forces of the United States.

Nationals of Belgium, Cuba, Norway, and Poland will not be drafted, it was announced also, if they ask for service in the forces of their own country. A similar policy previously had been announced as to Britain, the Dominions, India, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia.

Canada Needs Men on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Canada's manpower needs for armed forces and war factories has caused a serious shortage of farm labor in the agricultural West.

This lack of manpower is admitted by both federal and provincial authorities. The situation is coming in for criticism by prairie farmers who declare that agriculture is an essential war industry but is being overlooked by the manpower authorities of Ottawa.

Doubt is widespread in the West as to whether the new agricultural goals, recently set for 1943 output by the Federal Agriculture Department can be met because labor is short.

Sees War Needs Suffer

D. L. Campbell, Agriculture Minister for the Province of Manitoba, speaking to an agricultural group in Winnipeg, declared that Western Canada's agricultural contribution to the Allied war needs will suffer greatly with the existing shortages of men and equipment of farmers.

Outspoken criticism was heard at the recent convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, held in Calgary, Alberta. Its secretary, W. E. Haskins, declared: "After all the work done and the action taken by the Federation in the matter of farm labor, I have reached the decision that the (Federal) Department of Labor through the National Selective Service will not get done the things that are necessary to meet the 1943 farm goals."

One definite action already taken to ease the manpower pinch in agriculture is the definite instruction to National War Services Boards that postponements for agricultural workers must be granted. Criticism has been harsh, particularly against the Saskatchewan Board, that call-ups for army service were depriving agriculture of essential labor.

No concerted effort is yet in evidence in the West by local authorities to meet the situation. Only the Province of Alberta is going ahead with plans to find farm labor. One likely outcome will be a wide use of students in farm work.

74,230 Tons of Ships Built in Göteborg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Merchant vessels and other orders for the fiscal year ended June 30 were finished at a value of $11,571,520 at Scandinavia's largest shipbuilding company located at Göteborg, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Deliveries of merchant vessels during the year totaled 74,230 deadweight tons of motor vessels built for Swedish shipowners.

Orders on hand will keep the yard busy for at least two years. Time of delivery and prices were not specified because of the uncertainties of importing the required iron and steel from Germany.

Queen Honors Dutch Hero

KITCHENER, Ontario, March 5 (AP)—Sergeant Harry Wertheim, a Netherlander convalescing in a sanitarium near here from effects of Nazi brutality suffered during attempts to escape from France, has received a telegram from Queen Wilhelmina awarding him the Kruis van Verdienste, equivalent to the Distinguished Service Cross. She said the award was for gathering valuable information and performing acts of sabotage against the Germans.

From February, 1941, to September, 1942, Sergeant Wertheim and an older brother gradually worked their way from the Netherlands to Spain and then to the United States. They fell into the hands of the Nazis on several occasions.

In the Netherlands Army when the Germans invaded the Low Countries, Sergeant Wertheim was forced into a German work organization. He and his brother escaped into Belgium and with the help of friends there and in Northern France, got to Marseilles.

Twice the brothers stowed away on boats leaving from Marseilles but both times they were caught by French officials and thrown into jail.

In the summer of 1941 they reached Spanish territory, but Spanish police turned them over to the French and the next three months were spent in a Nazi-controlled French concentration camp.

"There were 9,000 people in the camp," Sergeant Wertheim said. "All the food they gave us was soup that looked like water and a piece of bread about three inches square. People died of starvation and brutality."

During a heavy storm, he said, he escaped from the camp and worked his way to Barcelona where he was put on a ship with 50 other Netherlands soldiers bound for the West Indies. Later, on convoy duty on a Dutch ship, Sergeant Wertheim reached the United States and was transferred to Canada to recuperate from an illness.

French Uniting For Final Battle

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Prediction that the French would be totally united in time to participate in the final battle against the Axis was made March 3 by chiefs of the French naval and military missions in the United States.

The prediction came from Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Fenard, naval mission head, and Gen. Emile Bethouart of the military mission, at a banquet given in their honor by the French Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the French Institute of the United States.

Both Frenchmen pleaded for unity among all French factions.

General Bethouart praised Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner of North and West Africa, saying General Giraud "has continued to hold always high and firm our flag on the battlefield."

He said he was here to obtain arms for 300,000 men waiting to join the French Army in Africa, and added:

"I am happy to tell you . . . that General Giraud declared . . . that the arms are arriving in North Africa. The United States is fulfilling its commitments."

Canadian Overseas Draft Hit by Quebec Legislator

QUEBEC, March 5 (AP)—René Chaloult, lone member of the Bloc Populaire Party in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, announced yesterday that he will introduce a bill urging members "to express regret that the Federal Government passed a law which permitted the sending of conscripts overseas."

Finn Cabinet Foreign Post Given Ramsay

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 5 (AP)—Prof. Edwin Linkomies, Finland's Conservative Party leader and Premier-Designate, named Sir Henrik Ramsay, Scots-descended shipping leader, as his Foreign Minister today in a Cabinet which saw the Social Democrats increase their posts from four to five while the Agrarian and Conservative parties shared representation with four each.

Sir Henrik, knighted by Great Britain for his services to British and Finnish trade, was Minister of Supply in the old Cabinet.

Professor Linkomies was designated Premier after the Agrarian Party declined to participate in formation of a Cabinet by Vaino Hakkila, Speaker of Parliament, who was President Risto Ryti's first choice. Mr. Ryti was inaugurated President last Monday for a second term, and Jukha Rangell resigned as Premier.

Professor Linkomies has been Vice-Speaker of Parliament and the Conservative Party's leader for 10 years. He is the Vice-President of Helsingfors University, where he is Professor of Roman Literature and Dean of the Faculty of History and Languages, and long has been noted as an editor fighting for Finnish independence.

Since the outbreak of the war he has been Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Conservative newspaper Uusi Suomi, which claims the second-largest circulation in the country.

The newspaper has carried frequent statements that Finland cannot make peace until the Soviet threat is overcome, but in discussions over the Cabinet makeup, it has been emphasized here that domestic questions and not foreign policy dominates party dissensions.

In the Ministry of Defense, Professor Linkomies retained Maj. Gen. Rudolf Wallden, who was one of the negotiations of the Finnish-Russian peace pact in 1940.

Dr. Stein Aiding Mexican Sociology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's new social insurance laws, giving effect here to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter, are being applied with the counsel of Dr. Osvald Stein, Assistant Director of the International Labor Office in Montreal.

Dr. Stein has been lent to Mexico in response to a request from the Mexican Government for technical assistance by the International Labor Office.

Mexico's new legislation, which is a comprehensive system covering all risks, was drafted with the assistance of the I. L. O. expert. It came into force in January after being approved by the Mexican Congress. Mexico has employed the I. L. O.'s tripartite principle of Government - employer - worker representation in establishing the Social Insurance Institute which is administering the new legislation.

Stanford Engineers Study to Aid Kaiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.,—In preparation for the building of huge cargo planes for Henry Kaiser and Howard Hughes, 25 engineers of the Hughes Aircraft Company are now at Stanford University taking advanced training in aeronautical stress anaylsis and related theoretical studies.

The aircraft company sent the men from their Culver City., Calif., plant to study under Alred S. Niles, Professor of Aeronautics and outstanding authority on stress analysis.

Because the gargantuan cargo planes are to be constructed of noncritical materials, unusual problems of basic strength of materials must be worked out. In the place of metals, plywood is to be used in the construction of the planes, said to be the largest ever to be built.

SUIT SALE!
Special Group:
$42.50
Kenroyd Suits
in All-Wool Fabrics
$34.50
HAYNES
1302 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

MacINNES
LOCALLY AND INDEPENDENTLY OWNED
The Dependable Store of Worcester

Select Your Fur Coat Now on our Lay-Away Plan
RECK'S FUR SHOP
40 Pleasant Street, Worcester

Denholm's
Where Timely Values and Strict Observance of Ceiling Prices Help to Keep the Cost of Living Down.
DENHOLM McKAY CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

SUIT SALE!
Special group:
$42.50
Kenroyd Suits
in all-wool fabrics
$34.50
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

We Raise the Flag and at Last Redecorate Our 'Train-Room'

By Lenice Ingram Bacon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I guess just about every house has one—one of those rooms you're always meaning to do something about and don't—the kind of a room where everything lands eventually.

Ours happened to be on the third floor. We called it the "train-room," and it always looked as if it were just about to start for parts unknown. The bison-horns, grandfather's sword and great grandfather's hobby horse; pictures and pictures (kodak and otherwise); a tool-bench with fierce-looking tools; radio sets in varying degrees of construction.

We called it the "train-room" because it's also where my husband plays with my son's electric trains—of course my son enjoys them, too. But, it takes a master mechanic to arrange such a set-up of tracks, switches, whistles and a control board filled with intricacies.

During the years, we had remodeled or redecorated the rest of the house, but this was always the room left to be done later. When we were getting ready for the air-raid warden's tour of inspection, it was a comparatively simple matter except for the "train-room." It passed—but we said we'd do it thoroughly—later! It got to the point when a holiday was approaching, we would say, "Well, we should take this time to do the "train-room" and when we do, we'll run up the flag!"

And that is just what did happen!

The magazine covers that appeared last July with our flag on all of them were responsible. Perhaps the "train-room" would never have achieved its present state of well-being if the National Publishers Association had not planned this salute to the American flag.

Family of Collectors

As a family, we became collectors. Whereas, most collecting can be done over a period of time, ours had to be done quickly for we knew that it would be well-nigh impossible to collect these covers even a few months hence.

We spread them out on the dining room table so that we could better compare and admire them. Then our friends, dropping in and seeing our collection, became interested and contributed their favorite magazines. Men seemed even more interested than women, and our mail began bringing big, business-like envelopes containing covers from their industrial and professional periodicals—sometimes 15 or so at a time.

As the collection outgrew the dining room table, the question arose, "What shall we do with them?" That question had a familiar ring. Immediately our minds leaped to the only answer that had been given such inquiry through the years, and, with one accord, we chorused, "Put them in the 'train-room,' of course."

But these were not ordinary things to be deposited in the "train-room" willy-nilly with the promise to do something about them later—these were our flag! Symbols of all that we loved and for which our country was fighting! These must have a place of honor and dignity that the "train-room" did not possess.

Then someone said, "This is the time to run up the flag," and we all caught the spirit. We decided to "run up" not one flag, but the two hundred or so that, with the help of friends, we had collected—and, we would make the "train-room" a fitting background.

So the "train-room" became more or less a symbol.

Disposing of Treasures

It wasn't an easy task deciding what was to be the fate of this or that which had been deposited there. In some cases we had to take a firm stand so that sentiment would not get the better of the situation. But, by keeping in our minds the thought that this was no time to keep anything that could be of use to anybody, all those things were finally allocated to fitting and suitable places.

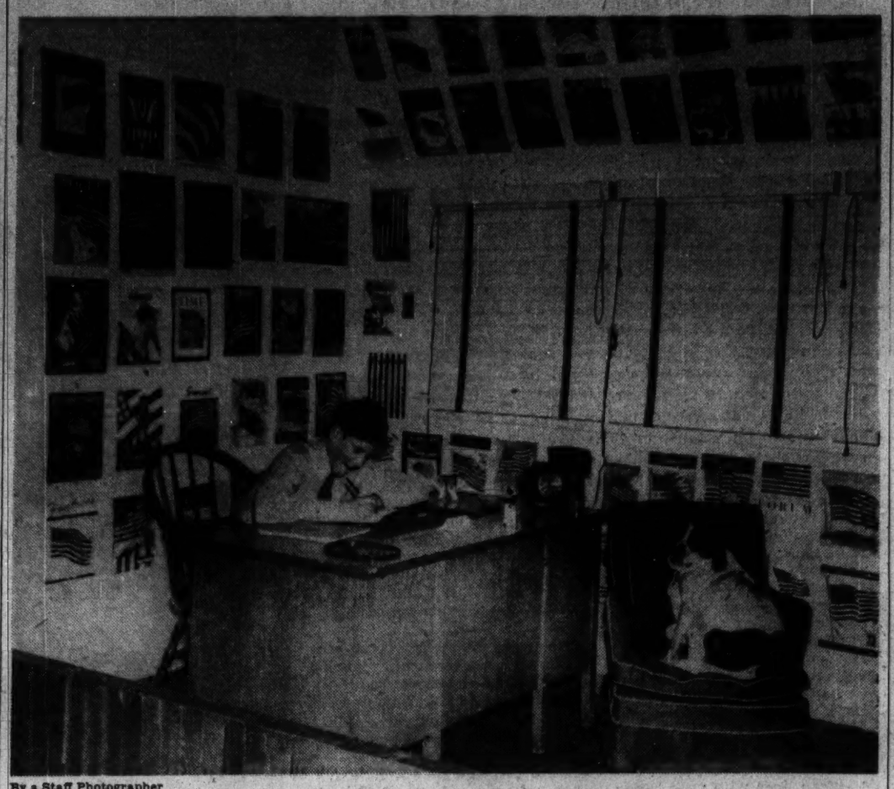
We could now turn our minds to making a background for our flags. The walls were painted the soft blue of the sky to act as a setting for them. The woodwork was painted the same. The paint job was done mostly by our 13-year-old son, and everybody helped with the mounting of the flags. We used Scotch tape to hold them in place, so that if ever we want to take them down and save the collection we can do so.

Venetian blinds of white with tapes of deep red add a feeling of spaciousness and a modern look that great-grandfather's "den" did not possess. A comfortable chair, slip-covered in the same deep red with pipings of blue-gray, makes a cozy place to read before the fireplace.

No Damper on Fun

The trains and the switchboard are still there and the menfolks seem to have fully as much fun in an ordered room as before and the room has a free feeling. I guess that comes from the walls, on which more than 250 flags fly—flags featured in every conceivable way. There are flags being saluted by the hands of the very young; flags borne reverently by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts; there are soldiers of all our wars and nurses in uniform all proudly bearing their flag; there is a gorgeous silken flag, with Mount Vernon in all its dignity and tradition in the background; there are flags flying over battlefields, over cities and small towns, over the great wheels of industry, and over scenes depicting our American way of life.

We are glad that our "flag-room" is on the third floor—the highest peak of the house. It has become a sort of retreat where one can receive both challenge and courage from those flags, where one can go to be alone, where one can think of and give thanks for all those things for which our flag stands—justice, brotherhood and freedom for all men!



By a Staff Photographer

We used to call this our "train-room," but it was really just a "catch-all." We always planned to clean it up some day, and that would be the day that "we'd run up the flag!" This picture shows the day really came at last, and we literally did "raise the flag." Our "train-room" is now our "flag-room."

Citrus Fruits Vary Your Menu —And Don't Use Up Points

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's patriotic to eat fresh fruits today, practical to save ration points by serving dishes that don't come out of cans. And citrus fruits are so plentiful you can put them into your menus as often as you like. Broiled or baked grapefruit is an epicure's treat and a grand first course or a wonderful wartime dessert. Just halve a fresh grapefruit, spread lightly with a little honey or maple sirup and a dash of spice (mace is wonderful!). Broil or bake 15 to 20 minutes and serve hot.

Have you tried combining citrus fruits with vegetables for variety in the menu? Grapefruit is grand added to spinach just before serving, and oranges make a new kind of Harvard sauce for beets. Parsnips step into a new class when they're baked in a casserole with grapefruit sections. And still another tip from the same kitchen—put orange sections into the pinched-up center of a baked sweet potato, add a little butter, stick it back in the oven and heat through before serving.

These recipes will help you beat the "ration book blues":

Parsnips a la Florida

2 pounds parsnips
1 grapefruit
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
Paprika

Wash and scrape parsnips. Cut in halves or quarters. Remove woody core if present. Boil in boiling salted water until tender. Peel Florida grapefruit, removing white membrane with peel. Cut on each side of dividing membrane and remove section by section. Place cooked parsnips in baking dish with grapefruit sections; dot with butter or margarine and sprinkle lightly with paprika. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Serves six.

Baked Glazed Apple With Orange

4 apples
½ cup orange juice
Grated rind of ½ orange
½ cup sugar

Wash and wipe apples; remove core and peel down 2 inches from stem end. Place close together in a saucepan, peeled side up. Add orange juice and rind and sugar; cover closely and steam until tender. Transfer to a baking dish, sprinkle with additional sugar and bake in a moderate over (375° F.) for 20 minutes. Baste with liquid in which they were steamed. Serves 4.

Florida Beet Relish

1½ pounds beets
½ cup water
½ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
1½ cups orange or grapefruit sections

Cut off beet tops 2 inches from roots, scrub. Cover with boiling, salted water. Cover, boil 30 to 45 minutes or until tender. Drain; dip in cold water. Remove skins, slice beets. Combine water, vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper. Add grapefruit or orange sections. Heat. Pour over beets. Serves 6.

Sunny Orange Supper Salad

1 package orange flavored gelatin
1 cup warm water
Juice of 1 orange and cold water to make 1 cup
Dash of salt
Dash of Tabasco
1 teaspoon vinegar
2 oranges, sections free from membrane and diced
1 cup celery, diced, salted and drained

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add orange juice and cold water. Add salt, Tabasco and vinegar. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in oranges and celery. Pour into individual molds. Chill until firm. Makes 8 molds.

Sunday Supper Salad

2 avocados
2 grapefruit
2 cups cooked shrimp
Chicory
Tart French dressing

Cut avocados in half, lengthwise; remove seeds. Peel, slice lengthwise. Sprinkle with grapefruit juice. Peel grapefruit, separate into segments. Arrange alternate overlapping slices of avocado and grapefruit segments on chicory. Clean shrimp, removing black vein. Marinate shrimp in French dressing. Pile shrimp in center of salad. Serve with additional French dressing. Serves 6.

Grapefruit Ice
(A Wartime Dessert)

4 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup honey
1 cup water
½ cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup fresh grapefruit juice

Heat the sugar and water until the sugar is dissolved; add honey; cool. Strain fruit juices into the sirup. Pour into trays of automatic refrigerator or pack in ice and salt and freeze. Serves 4 to 6.

Orange Stuffed Pork Chops
(A Meat-Extender Recipe)

6 thick rib pork chops
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
½ cup orange pulp
Grated rind 1 orange
¼ cup celery
¾ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted.
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon fat
1 cup orange juice
1 teaspoon sugar

Have pocket made in chops for stuffing. Combine bread crumbs, orange pulp and grated rind, celery and ¼ teaspoon salt. Moisten with melted butter. Combine flour and remaining ½ teaspoon salt. Dip the chops in flour. Heat fat in heavy frying pan and brown chops on both sides. Add orange juice and sugar; cover and cook until tender, about 1 hour. Serves 6.

Tangy-Green Salad

3 tangerines, divided into sections
½ head lettuce, shredded
½ head green cabbage, shredded
2 tomatoes, quartered
1 cup diced celery
About ⅓ cup French dressing

Use scissors to remove seeds from each tangerine section, but do not remove membrane. Combine tangerines and other vegetables. Toss lightly with French dressing (lightly flavored with garlic). Serves 6. Note: as good for an appetizer as it is for a salad course.

Profiting From Their War Endeavors Women Can Contribute Much in Postwar Era

'Women and the World We Want'—No. 18

Editor's Note: The author of the following article, Miss Katharine Van Etten Lyford, has done social work in England, Holland, Belgium, and in this country in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts. She has made special study of housing developments in Holland, the Code of Social Justice in Denmark, addressed the first International Goodwill Congress held in Budapest and, while there became a member of the Comité France-Hongrie for Revision of the Versailles Treaty. She is now Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League.

By Katharine Van Etten Lyford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After the war few women in this country are likely to look back to bargains, golf and leisure as the "good old days." Those who have helped meet the manpower shortage by becoming airplane spotters, farm workers, truck drivers, sheet metal workers or railroad switchmen are not likely to be content with shopping and games, but will wish to take an active part in making the future of this country.

A girl who has volunteered as a blood donor, nurse's aid, U. S. O. hostess, a Waac, Waf, Wave, Spar or Marine will naturally seek personal participation in the democratic way of life which she has helped to defend.

When peace comes, it will be a changed world in which we shall all be living. It will be a world made so much smaller by air travel that we may well be thinking about a "neighborhood of nations." Through radio and television, it will be almost impossible for anyone to be a 100 per cent isolationist. Knowledge of how people in all other countries eat, dress, work, play and think will penetrate the deepest jungles of the Solomon Islands, the mountain fastness of Tibet and the outposts on the Bering Sea. It will also be a world burdened with problems of war-torn countries, with undernourished to be fed, widows and orphans to be cared for, Nazi and Fascist youth to be re-educated, soldiers and sailors to be adjusted to civilian life, and the morale of many impoverished nations to be strengthened.

Will Bring Enthusiasm

To these postwar problems and many others, the women of this country will bring their usual enthusiasm, together with new-found skills and knowledge acquired from war endeavors.

As we venture to look forward to the part women will play in the postwar world the picture, I think, will be something like this:

1. Many women will gladly return to home duties (for some of their present jobs are hard and without glamour) and once again become full-time homemakers. But they are not likely to let themselves become isolated from what is going on around them. They will become participative citizens in the community and the country in which they live.

2. More women will successfully manage a blend of home and careers. Working together with men in the armed services or defense industries has developed a wholesome mutual understanding.

3. Marriage and home life in some cases may be permanently disturbed by war, but marriage and home life in many cases will be strengthened by wartime experiences. Working together for the democratic idea which is the foundation of family life, will develop character in both parents and children. The fight for freedom on the battlefield or assembly line, the self-sacrifices necessitated by rationing and purchase of war bonds, can be ennobling experiences, which will make families stronger in spirit and closer to each other.

4. Some women will continue in the work which they have learned to do. There, they will be able to hold jobs on an equal economic footing with the men with more success than in the past.

5. There will be less discrimination against women workers by employers. Women have proved their ability to do many jobs hitherto considered men's work.

6. Through the experience of working side by side in defense industries, men and women will have more respect for each other as workers, more understanding as human beings.

7. Women will participate more directly in the government of their country. There will be more women legislators, state commissioners, mayors and town officials.

8. Colleges and Universities will find more girls registering for technical courses; there will be more women working as mining, civil, mechanical aeronautical and radio engineers.

9. American women, of course, will take part in helping to solve the international postwar problems. Women will go overseas to serve with the men in the postwar reconstruction period. To the solution of feeding, health, re-education and social problems they will have much to contribute.

Training Is Needed

However, to insure our sending the best qualified personnel, women's fine arts and technical colleges should collaborate in providing special training for those who go abroad. Many of the fine arts colleges are equipped to offer courses in languages and geopolitics and the technical colleges and professional schools to give special refresher courses in public health, nutrition, and social work, and such training should begin at once under the general direction of former Governor Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Librarians may also be needed if books and neighborhood libraries are used as a medium for re-education.

Women in this country, especially professional women, will unite with those of Britain, China, Russia, South America, and other allies to help women in Nazi- and Fascist-controlled countries regain their former freedom. They will encourage the women in France to take a more direct part in their Government, urge Italian women to reorganize the professional and other groups disbanded by Mussolini, and help German and Japanese women secure for themselves and their children a way of life that is not based on force and dictatorship.

Women see the future as a world with some predictable and many unpredictable chores to be done.

American women are good at chores. Once war is over, the Marys and Marthas will tackle the difficult and unglamorous tasks of international housekeeping with devotion, patience and common sense. It is just possible that through these duties they may discover how the great family of all nations can learn to live in peace.

Eighteenth of 30 articles

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for your kind letters!

A few weeks ago Fashiontex decided to sell direct because present conditions made a sales force, with its heavy costs, impossible. A trial advertisement directed to the readers of the Monitor was well received; orders flowed in, followed by reorders and orders from friends and neighbors of Monitor readers. For this support and confidence, we wish to thank you and tell you how much we appreciate your fine letters telling us how you liked our stockings. To those who may have missed our previous advertisements, we again offer

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SEND YOUR ORDER NOW!

Here are a few brief quotations from some of the voluntary letters sent us by readers of the Monitor:

Enclosed please find check ($11.40) and order for 12 pairs of Fashiontex. I am well pleased with these stockings and your promptness in delivery.

Please find check for the 60 pairs which were delivered to the girls who ordered them. They like them very much. (Boston)

A friend of mine recently purchased stockings from you and was greatly pleased with them. I have heard of your stockings but have never worn them. However, she has praised them so much I would like to try them. You may therefore send me 3 pairs of each color.

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Here's my check ($) for pairs of FASHIONTEX Hose.
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Write for your FREE copy of "Cookies for Rookies"—a collection of soldier-tested recipes for cookies that are good travellers. A Burnett carton-top will bring you 10 handy mailing labels, too, for easy addressing of those cookie boxes. Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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In the same familiar box—your dealer has it NOW!

Labor Opposes Draft Penalty For Absentees

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A pending bill to require submission of absentee records of war workers to draft boards was opposed by a union leader today as a step toward turning the country "into a penal institution."

This stand was taken by N. P. Alifis, a district President of the International Association of Machinists (American Federation of Labor), in a House Naval Affairs Committee hearing. He contended the measure could be used to prevent strikes.

"I can't believe you have studied the bill, or understand the motive behind it," flatly asserted Representative Lyndon Johnson (D) of Texas, author of the measure, after declaring that it was "shocking" to have "an intelligent spokesman for organized labor come before this committee and present the arguments you have."

"All this bill would do," said Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, "is to report the facts on absenteeism to the local Selective Service Boards, and if you can't trust them, then the whole system is wrong.

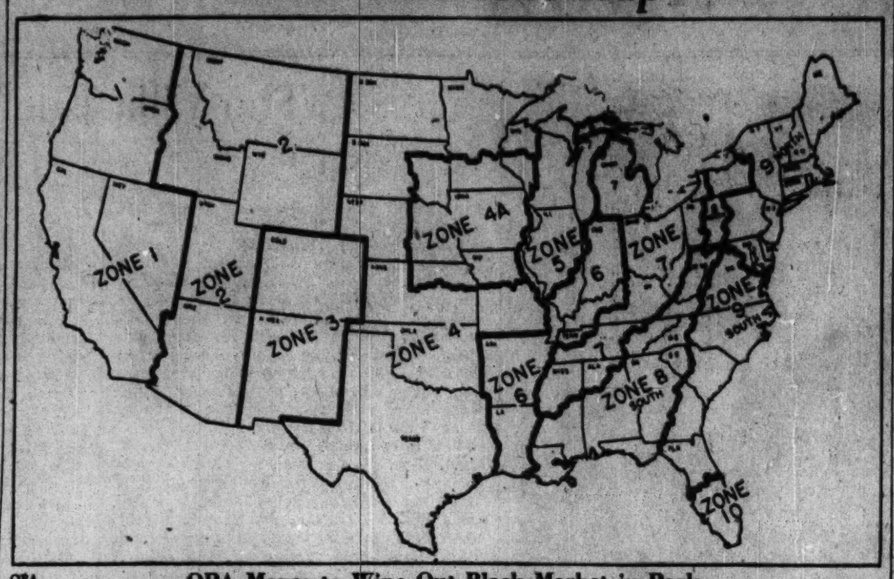
"The local boards aren't going to send a man into the Army if he misses one day—it's the habitual slacker that we're after."

Instead of "any compulsion," Mr. Alifis argued that more production could be obtained by treating labor "kindly" and by stimulating it with a "little ballyhoo."

The House Labor Committee projected itself into congressional concern over absenteeism among war workers with a request that it be authorized to investigate "all labor conditions."

Characterized by one of its members, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, as "the Sit Down Committee of the House," the Labor Committee emerged from a long period of inactivity with a suggestion that "work or fight" legislation is not the answer to absenteeism.

Pork Price Zone Map



OPA

OPA Moves to Wipe Out Black Market in Pork

Zones set up by the Office of Price Administration in fixing dollar-and-cents ceiling prices on all retail sales of fresh and processed pork made on and after April 1. Although 10 zones were established, three of them were subdivided, two into north and south subdivisions and another into an "A" zone. So there are 10 zones, with Zones 8 and 9 in the East divided into north and south, and the Middle West broken into Zones 4 and 4A.

World Ties of Anglo-Saxons Stressed in MacDonald's Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—When the war is over and the reconstruction period arrives, the world will not be run exclusively by the Anglo-Saxon Powers, but by these powers in co-operation with the Russians and other European nations, the Chinese and others, in the opinion of Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada.

"Nevertheless, nothing will be of more vital importance in the building of the better world for which we all hope than cordial understanding and co-operation between America and Britain," Mr. MacDonald declared at a Rotary Club luncheon at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

Wendell L. Willkie introduced Mr. MacDonald as a personal friend and spoke briefly. Ray O. Wylan, director of education of the Boy Scouts of America, presided.

Mr. MacDonald, son of the late Ramsey MacDonald, formerly British Prime Minister, characterized the United States and his country as the "stanchest and most powerful champions of the ideal that physical, intellectual and spiritual freedom shall belong to all men."

"To put it bluntly, if they work together all sorts of better things for humanity become possible; if they do not, those things become impossible," he stressed.

While relations between the two nations now warring and sacrificing side by side, should be excellent, Mr. MacDonald said that "anyone with a clear and honest vision" can see that underlying their relationship are "some causes of friction which may seriously prejudice their wholehearted co-operation together when the urgent stress of war has been removed and the world returns to peace."

"There are various difficulties in the way of complete good will between them," he continued. "I am not concerned today with cataloguing the whole list of them. What I do say is that some of them spring from mutual ignorance and misunderstandings which ought never to have been allowed to arise and which should now be removed."

As an example, Mr. MacDonald mentioned American history books in which "the last mention of the British was usually an abusive reference to the British of 1775 as wicked tyrants" and British history books which depicted Americans as "rather seditious colonists."

The High Commissioner to Canada declared that the main purpose of British imperial policy today was the spread of freedom ever more widely among all the people living under the British crown whatever their race or color or creed.

Mr. Willkie recalled that he first met Mr. MacDonald in London during heavy air raids, and declared that no one who had not been in England during the "blitz" could appreciate the contribution of the British people to the cause of liberty. They bore their trials with "a heroism that saved civilization," he said.

England today stands in that same position, Mr. Willkie declared, stressing that "there was no finer fighting in the course of the war" than at the Battle of El Alamein. There is no contribution, no praise too great for the American people to give to the people of Britain for their part in the war, he held.

Southern California Visions Big Postwar Tourist Inflow

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

A new kind of tourist has taken over Southern California for the duration, a tourist hardly prepared to spend lavishly, and certainly not here to see the sights primarily, but possibly in a mood to set down among the things he wants to do after the war, another trip to the West Coast.

His name is Serviceman, and he comes by the tens of thousands. And he does not come alone. Defense workers, businessmen who deal with the great industries that have sprung up here, and his own relatives who come from Lansing, Nashville, or Fort Dodge to see how their boy is faring, swell the travel tide even at a time when travel just for travel's sake is definitely "out."

Although no thought of commercializing on the desperate present is entertained by earnest community planners in Southern California today, businessmen here realize that touring California can become a consequential enterprise again after the war is over, and they are looking the posibilities up and down to see what they may mean in terms of further development and prosperity.

Worth $200,000,000

Tourist trade had come to be worth $200,000,000 annually to Southern California just before Pearl Harbor. That figure puts it second among this section's normal industries. Nobody knows just what to expect, once the war is over, of its defense-conscious aviation-shipyard-steel-mill centers with their present zooming output, but the All-Year Club of Southern California, as chief publicist for the region, is proposing after-war travel as the soundest offset for any potential postwar slump.

(Regarding that slump, incidentally, much thought is being given to avert it, and widespread confidence obtains that the readjustment from military to civilian economy can be successfully bridged if Southern California takes proper hold on the huge industrialization possibilities foreseen for it.)

What the soldier or civilian newcomer these days is seeing here paints a promise that the Southern California of the future will be more inviting to tourists than ever before. It is a sure thing that nobody has ever seen the likes of this great playground gone to war! A steel mill in an orange grove, aviation assembly lines overflowing crowded shops into outdoor sunshine, guayule fields (with rubber about to be reaped from them) —such spell for this region a new prospect: California, land of promise traditionally, shows more exciting development opportunities than ever before.

With Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor bent on capturing the peacetime trade with the Orient (and a billion customers), here are some of the items of current accomplishment that relate to postwar industrial development—items cited by Don Thomas, Managing Director of the All-Year Club, in a recent report to his Board of Directors:

Southern California has produced 60 per cent of the American military planes used on the fighting front. From its testing grounds —interfered with by the weather only exceptionally throughout the year, moreover—45 different types and models of planes used in this war have been launched.

Of the 8,000,000 tons of shipping asked for by the Maritime Commission last year, more than one eighth was built in Southern California. Put prow to stern, the 109 Liberty ships built by one shipyard here alone during 1942 would reach 9½ miles, or as far as from Los Angeles to Pasadena. This area, too, is turning out such various kinds of ships as Navy transports, subchasers, destroyers, corvettes, icebreakers for Arctic waters, concrete barges, PT-boats, minesweepers, landing barges, fast C-1 cargo-passenger ships, and Navy repair ships.

Southern California oranges to fill 39 fruit trains, each 75 cars long, have been concentrated into honey-like juice, thereby reducing shipping space needed seven times and making it possible, under Lend-Lease, for babies in Britain to have their orange juice, as well as for our soldiers in the field to have their quota of the same.

Winter vegetables, likewise, are being dehydrated for easier shipment. A five-pound can of dehydrated cabbage represents an original 100 pounds of the vegetable.

Bouncing Bush

Guayule, that bush apparently destined to keep tires on our automobiles, gives promise of yielding its first Southern California crop in 1944. Referred to as a "desert bush with the bounce in the bark," since 20 per cent of the plant is rubber, it is now being propagated in Kern, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Southern California is counting on becoming a major source of the 80,000 tons of rubber expected to come yearly from guayule.

There is a tungsten rush on here too. As a matter of fact, the lure of gold entwined in memory with this State's history is currently challenged for luster by the urgent mining of its manganese, chrome, mercury, iron, gypsum, talc, and diatomaceous earth. This Southern California is also turning up stores of strontium sulphate for flares, and alusite for spark plugs, and agar for laboratory uses from its submarine gardens. This last came from Japan formerly.

Don Thomas points out that these developments are keeping Southern California in the public mind as a place worth coming to after the war. A campaign financed by business interests here is telling this story through advertising the country over, with the All-Year Club directing the job. Letters from around the world show that people are already planning on trips after the war and are buying War Bonds with that in view. One soldier who took a bus trip outlined for him by the All-Year Club in Los Angeles caught the enthusiasm mainly responsible for this region's vast development when he wrote back that what he enjoyed most was "the beautiful sunset from Wilshire Boulevard."

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Paratroop Center To Open in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5 (AP)—The Canadian Army announced yesterday that complete paratroop training equipment had been installed at "a Canadian training center" and that the first Canadian Parachute Battalion would go into training there within a month.

The training center is presumably at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, which Defense Minister James Ralston announced last year would be the Canadian paratroop base.

The Canadians during the winter have been training at Fort Benning, Ga., and Shilo has been used as a United States equipment testing station.

Questionnaires Hit by OPA Head

Washington, March 5

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has come out against unnecessary questionnaires.

He assured a Senate Agriculture Committee he would do everything he could to avoid upsetting normal business procedure by calling for unnecessary information.

"Questionnaires did me more harm in 1942 than the Republican Party," said Mr. Brown, who was defeated for re-election to the Senate in November by Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

U. S. Flag In Morocco Back Home

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Torn and battle-stained, the first American Flag ashore in Morocco when the Army landed in North Africa last Nov. 8 has been brought home.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said today it will be placed on exhibit temporarily at the War Department, then sent to the Military Academy at West Point for permanent display.

The flag, a silk regimental color, flew from the land boat that received the first fire from a French machine gun when searchlights picked it up as the initial wave of troops assaulted Fedala in the early morning darkness.

The color reached shore, however, and was lashed immediately to the jeep commandeered by Col. William Hale Wilbur for a 16-mile ride, frequently under fire, to deliver letters to the French Command in Casablanca in an effort to end hostilities. Corporal Sanford M. Forbes of Milwaukee, Wis., drove the jeep.

Colonel Wilbur, since promoted to Brigadier General, won the Congressional Medal of Honor for this mission.

While in Casablanca, the flag was not under fire from the French but was exposed to the severe bombing and shelling of the city by American planes and ships.

Carried back through the French lines to Fedala, it was used to guide the platoon of tanks which Colonel Wilbur led against a hostile battery and went up over the battery when the position was taken. As the fighting progressed, the flag was carried forward again and raised over a seacoast battery on the ridge of Cape Fedala, flying there the rest of the day.

An infantry unit then carried it in the attack on Casablanca which began Nov. 9 and lasted until Armistice Day.

It was sent to Washington by Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Huge Output Rise

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Production of war equipment by American industry in January this year was three and one-half times the rate for January, 1942, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson reported today.

Approximately 5,000 airplanes were produced, of which more than 65 per cent were combat types, and upwards of 70,000 bombs of 1,000-pound size or larger were delivered to the Army, Mr. Patterson told a press conference.

Although somewhat below December because of year-end adjustments, January production nevertheless was in line with the production trend, which has been climbing at an average rate of nearly $100,000,000 a month for a year.

Many new or recently modified items are just entering mass production, the Undersecretary reported, mentioning as an example a new carbine, of which more than 58,000 were produced in January.

Other figures cited by Mr. Patterson in the January munitions output were 80,000 Garand rifles, 27,000 .50 caliber aircraft machine guns, 7,000 20mm. aircraft cannon, 68,000 sub-machine guns, and 37,000,000 square feet of metal landing mats.

Excess Tires-Tubes Reach 11,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Government's idle tire purchase program, inaugurated last October, has already yielded 11,000,000 tires and tubes, it was disclosed last night, following announcement that Federal Reserve Banks have mailed out more than 2,500,000 checks or acknowledgements to tire owners who turned in their excess tires.

In a statement on the progress of the program, under which the Defense Supplies Corporation has agreed to purchase idle tires and tubes, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said the volume turned in in some areas was so heavy that the appraisers and the Federal Reserve Banks, who make the payments, "are considerably behind in the work of appraising, recording and paying for the tires."

Mr. Jones did not disclose the amount of money paid out for the tires and tubes, but from another source it was learned authoritatively that total payments so far amounted to $12,500,000.

Hard Coal Men Draft Demand For $2 Raise

SCRANTON, Pa., March 5 (AP)—The Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers' tridistrict convention has recommended that the anthracite miners demand a $2 a day wage increase, premium pay for the second and third shifts, and improved vacation pay in their new contract.

The Committee proposed a contract period of one year beginning May 1, with provision for termination by the union or the operators on 30 days' notice. In addition, the terms of the agreement would cover all mine supervisory officials except those specifically excluded from the bargaining unit by the National Labor Relations Board.

The delegates heard the report at the conclusion of a placid day's meeting in which at least two resolutions laden with potential controversy were side-tracked without debate. They dealt with the increased dues issue and district autonomy. Debate on the scale recommendation was scheduled to start tomorrow, when each delegate will be armed with printed copies of the report.

The wage recommendations conformed with expectations that they would match the sum demanded by the bituminous branch of the union. The anthracite basic wage is $5.08 for a seven-hour day. Although it is called the minimum wage, there are a few minor classifications, such as slate pickers and sweepers, on a lower rate. The Scale Committee recommended that there should be no rate lower than the basic minimum of $5.08 plus the proposed general increase.

The Committee report did not propose any specific amount of premium pay for the second and third shifts. The 30-day cancellation cause would be new, and presumably was prompted by the prospect of rapidly changing wartime economic conditions.

No Carmen's Strike

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., March 5 (AP)—Charging the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, (American Federation of Labor) with having "a set policy of forcing upon its membership low production," the Michigan City plant of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company announced it had canceled its contract with Local No. 290 of the union.

Charles W. Burchfield, General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, promptly issued a statement saying the Grievance Committee had instructed the workers to remain on their jobs, pending decision by the War Labor Board to which the dispute recently was certified.

Viereck Retrial Sought by Biddle

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said yesterday that the Department of Justice would seek a retrial of George Sylvester Viereck, a long-time representative of German interests.

Mr. Viereck was convicted of failing to disclose his activities fully to the Department of State, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, but the Supreme Court reversed the conviction Monday. It held that Mr. Viereck was not compelled to report his activities except as "agent for a foreign principal."

"The Supreme Court has set aside the verdict of guilty returned in the District Court in this case," Mr. Biddle said in a statement, "on the grounds that the jury was erroneously charged that it was not necessary to conclude that Viereck's activities were carried on as an agent of a foreign principal in order to find him guilty of violating the act.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that under the law as it then stood, the jury should have been instructed to find Viereck guilty only if it concluded that his activities were on behalf of a foreign principal. The Government will seek to prove that the very same acts proved in the first trial were committed by Viereck as an agent of a foreign principal."

Mr. Viereck has served a portion of his two-to-six-year sentence under the conviction. He also is under indictment, with 32 other persons, on a charge of conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

'U. S. Not Alarmed' By German Threats

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—American people, in readiness for any emergency, are not alarmed by German threats of retaliation bombing of Eastern cities, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense and First Army, said March 4.

General Drum's statement was released by Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, in connection with a drive to enroll 2,500 women volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50 for Auxiliary Aircraft Warning Service. The volunteers will replace 800 WAACS at the Warning Service, who recently were assigned elsewhere.

General Drum's statement said that "Hitler's frantic threats to bomb our Eastern cities" have not shaken the American people's resolve "to hit the enemy with every weapon we possess, until he is destroyed."

"Like all fighting forces," he said, "the defenders of our seaboard, armed forces, civic agencies and civilian volunteers, must be at full strength and must be highly trained."

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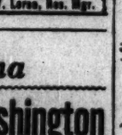

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The Home Forum

True Ability and Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE ARE ability and strength? Are they to be found in matter? No. All true ability, as well as strength, is primarily mental. Instances have been known where through some stress those who had appeared to be strong suddenly became weak and those who had seemed weak suddenly became strong; likewise those who have manifested ability have seemed to lose it and those who seemed not to have ability in certain directions have developed it.

What is the secret in achieving true ability and strength? It lies in the recognition that ability and strength belong to God and are reflected by man. The Scriptures tell us that power and wisdom belong to God and that man is made in God's image and likeness. Keeping this spiritual fact before thought enables one to demonstrate true ability and strength.

Wonderful were the ability and power demonstrated by the great Master. Showing how he attained these, he said (John 5:30), **"I can of mine own self do nothing."** He also said (John 14:10), **"The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."** Because he knew that, as the reflection of God, man expresses ability and strength, he was ever humble and turned the thought of all who sought him to the fact that he did his mighty works not through a power and ability which he possessed apart from God, but that all power and ability belong to God, and man reflects God.

* * *

Many people think they do not have the ability to speak in public. This is because they think of ability as something which belongs to a person, instead of seeing the real man as the reflection of God. Moses, held by this belief, said to God: **"O my Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant: but I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue. And the Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? . . . Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say"** (Exodus 4:10-12).

In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: **"Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man** *as God's reflection.* **Through the transparency of Science we learn this, and receive it: learn that man can fulfil the Scriptures in every instance; that if he open his mouth it shall be filled—not by reason of the schools, or learning, but by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him, to give utterance to Truth."**

The realization of the fact that man is God's reflection enables us to speak the truth, and this fact that power and ability come from God, and are expressed in man, can be demonstrated in every need.

A student of Christian Science was assigned to a new position which required considerable executive ability. As she started on this work she felt fearful; then she thought of Solomon, who, when he became king, prayed to God: **"I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in. . . . Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad"** (I Kings 3:7, 9). She knew that his looking to God for wisdom and ability enabled Solomon to be a great king; so she felt encouraged, and she turned to divine Mind, seeking the wisdom and ability to do this new work well. The result was that inspiring and helpful thoughts came to her. She saw man as Christian Science teaches us to see him, as God's image and likeness, reflecting Mind in intelligence and ability. Because she held to the truth that man is God's likeness, she had no sense of strain or fatigue when she finished the first day, but rather a feeling of freshness and joy. Through holding to the truth that man is the reflection of God she had proved that man expresses the omnipotence of God, as well as the infinite ability of divine Mind.

The Bible tells us that God **"giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength,"** and that **"they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint"** (Isaiah 40:29, 31). Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 199 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," **"Mind alone enlarges and empowers man through its mandate,—by reason of its demand for and supply of power."**

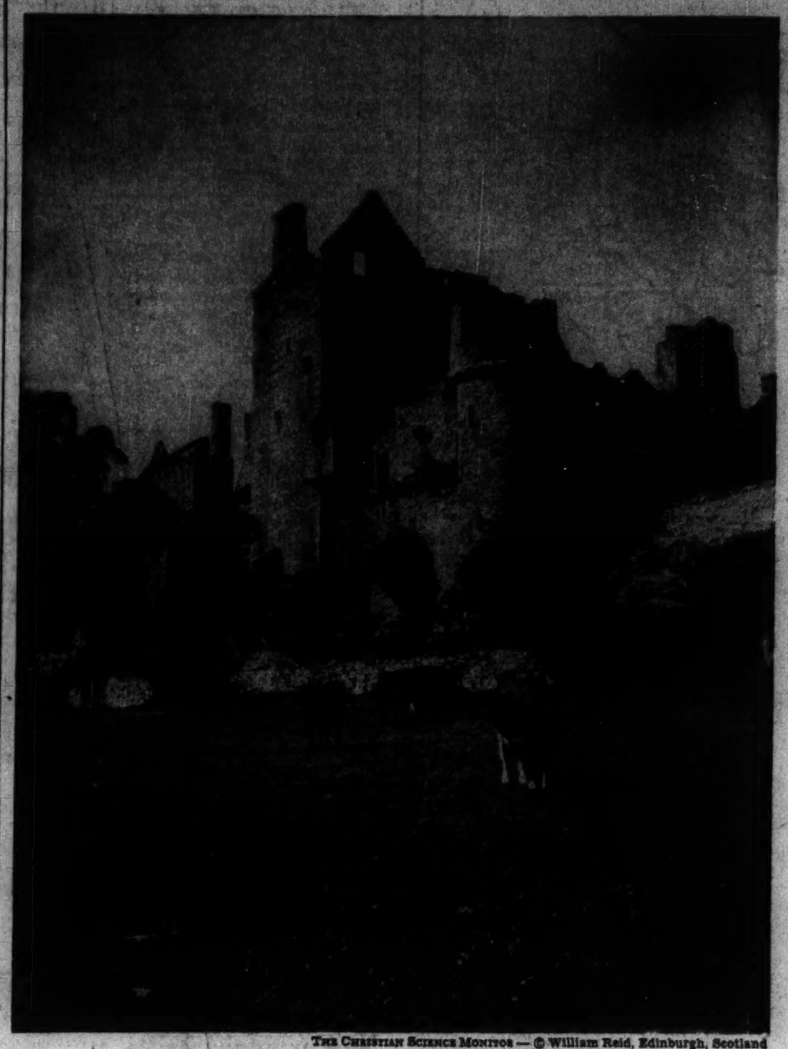
In our work and in our play we can turn to God as the source of unlimited intelligence and unlimited strength, which the real man expresses, and thus can carry on with a sense of confidence, freshness, and joy.

* * *

Divine Mind is the one Life. Everything good belongs to God and is reflected by man. The divine Mind sees, hears, speaks, acts, and feels. As we realize this we see that it is natural to have good sight and hearing, to speak and act harmoniously, and that the only consciousness is the consciousness of harmony.

The real man reflects and expresses unlimited intelligence, perfect ability, omnipotent strength. He is the perfect manifestation of divine Mind, the perfect expression of the divine Principle, God. This is the true selfhood of all. Let us claim our true heritage. Let us not limit ourselves but always think of our true selfhood as being wholly spiritual, reflecting and expressing the perfect intelligence, strength, and ability of divine Mind!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © William Reid, Edinburgh, Scotland

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, IN THE CITY OF EDINBURGH

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, lying within the boundaries of the City of Edinburgh, stands, a grand old ruin, on the south side of the town commanding a magnificent view. From the topmost roof of the building the visitor can look straight on to Arthur's Seat and across the Firth of Forth to the shores of Fife. Ranges of hills lie to the south and west.

Craigmillar appears first in the early records of 1212. The castle has a lofty square keep, an inner court, and a quadrangular embattled wall. There is also a great banqueting hall with deep embrasured windows. Mary Queen of Scots made Craigmillar so frequent a residence that a neighboring hamlet, where her French retinue lodged, to this day retains the name of Little France. It is said that it was at Craigmillar that Mary's son, James VI, planned his matrimonial excursion to Denmark.

In Queen Mary's day, Craigmillar was a country residence, but recent movements of the urban population of Edinburgh to the outskirts of the city have brought a housing scheme almost up to the ancient walls of the castle.

Some years ago, a pageant of Scottish history was enacted within the castle grounds, and its beauty and dramatic effect is something that will ever be remembered by those who watched the spectacle. The historical characters, in many cases, were portrayed by descendants of the ancient families—a wonderful bit of Scottish history unfolded in its natural surroundings.

The Villa Edelweiss

THE CURIOUS VEHICLE, half tram, half funicular, rose slowly up the mountainside, past tops of pine trees sharply piercing the morning mists. She sat as near as possible to the rattling stove which heated the compartment, with her luggage at her feet, her head leaning, for sleepiness after the all-night journey from Budapest, against the hard pine wall behind her. Now and then, when somebody moved to get out at a mountain halt, the frozen air rushed in through the open door, stinging her awake. At last, the conductress called out: "Villa Edelweiss" in her thick Slovak accent, and the traveller moved in her turn through the door.

The tram puffed round a bend, out of sight. There she was, standing on the edge of the track, above a sheer drop overhanging a small frozen lake. Beyond the lake the range of the Tatra mountains towered, peak upon peak, dividing Slovakia from Poland. It was a cloudless, windless morning and the snow-laden forests were motionless as though cut out of lead. She shivered slightly and turned her back on the view to try to distinguish the house.

It was there perched on a ledge just behind her, a square stucco house, honeycombed with balconies, which had been gazing down on her all the while. Right over its face was scrawled in gigantic letters the name of the pension, VILLA EDELWEISS. She began to climb up the steep little garden path toward it.

* * *

Four women watched her from the window of the Speisesaal, while crumbling their rolls into their chocolate in the warm, stuffy atmosphere. "Quite young she seems, and even, some might consider, beautiful," Frau General's wife conceded, wiping some crumbs from her lips. The glass manufacturer's widow from Prague made no comment. She and her stout daughter watched the door greedily. The fourth woman, who was the Hungarian owner of the pension, rang the bell for more chocolate, and then rose to greet the new arrival.

"Dear lady, you must be half frozen from the long journey! Let me take that beautiful coat and place it to dry, not too near the stove. One must pay respect to good fur!" The newcomer bowed slightly, and took a roll from the plate beside her. The others brought their gaze reluctantly from the expensive mink wrap thrown over the chair, and continued their slow, open scrutiny. The Frau General's wife voiced the first question, by virtue of her superior rank.

* * *

"We are just a small, friendly party, now that it is out of the season," she commented, looking around them. "I come from Vienna myself. Our Czech friends have come for a few days' rest before the ski-championship is held next week. Fräulein Karla is quite like a bird on skis! Perhaps the Gracious Lady intends also to compete?"

The newcomer shook her head. Frau General's wife tried again. "You look quite robust, if I may be permitted to say so, but you may have come just to enjoy this pure mountain air!" There followed a pause of inquiry. After all, one does not make the long journey up to the Tatra mountains out of the season, without some sort of purpose.

"I saw the brochure of this place in the Budapest travel bureau and thought it would be a good place to come to, if one wanted to think." The instant she said this, the stranger knew she had made a mistake. "To think!" echoed the General's wife, astonished.

* * *

"Sometimes one needs to." She got up hastily and moved toward the door. Her luggage had already been moved to her room, but she did not stay long in it. Presently she was descending the elaborately-carved stairway, pulling on her fleece-lined gloves. The Czech girl, Karla, was loitering about the hall. "I was just going for a walk myself," she said timidly. "Perhaps, if you do not know the surroundings—"

Beyond the Villa Edelweiss, a level plateau had been laid out as a little park where, during the season, people might walk, catching the sun which beat upon this side of the mountain in the morning. They passed the closed doors of the Grand Hotel, the shuttered souvenir-shop and the little tourist bureau, also closed. There is nothing so desolate as a holiday resort out of the season, and both young women were glad when the path led out of the park and twisted upward, toward the higher level of the woods. Here the trees grew sparse enough to let the sun lie upon and melt the waters of a small brook running between them. The newcomer stopped at its edge, and, looking down, asked: "What are these?"

* * *

Ice caked the edges of the brook, leaving only a thin brown stream running down the middle. Caught in the ice was a curious cluster of objects, roughly shaped like little boats, their noses wedged in the bank. Karla laughed and said: "Oh, it is the custom here in the summer for people to sail little boats with their names on them, down the stream. If they are carried round that bend, then the troubles of their owners are solved. But, if they stick in the bank—"

"Ah!" The stranger was fumbling in her purse. She brought out a pencil with her name, Erzhebet, stamped on the end. She looked at it thoughtfully a moment; then she bent down till her beautiful fur coat brushed the snow, and dropped the pencil into the thin stream of moving water. It glided down as far as the bend, then it stuck in the crust of ice under the bank. "Don't worry," Karla exclaimed involuntarily, seeing her face. "When spring comes and the ice melts, they will all be swept down the stream together."

"When spring comes—" The woman drew her coat more tightly about her. "Come," she added, "it must be nearly lunch time. Let us go back to the villa."

ELIZABETH KYLE

Green Spires

High on a bleak mountain slope
The jagged pines reach up
As though to spear a star,
Or snag a drifting cloud.
They drink deep from torrents of rain
And hum under harsh lashes of wind.
The sun brightens the green needles,
And snow flakes
Pause momentarily on the boughs
Before tumbling to canyons below.
Years pass, seasons hesitate,
Leaving the pines undaunted by
their whims.
The strong roots
Bore more securely into the rocks
As the trees stretch ever higher
Their perpetual green spires.

PHYLLIS M. STEELE

Pravá schopnost a síla

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

KDE JSOU schopnost a síla? Je možno najíti je ve hmotě? Ne. Všechna pravá schopnost jakož i síla jsou především duševní. Byly známy případy, kde pod vlivem nátlaku ti, o nichž se zdálo, že jsou silní, pojednou seslábli, a ti, kdož dle zdání byli slabí, náhle zesílili; podobně zase ti, kdož projevovali schopnost, dle zdání ji ztratili, a u těch, o nichž se zdálo že nemají schopnost v jistých věcech, u nich se schopnost rozvíjela.

V čem záleží tajemství dosažení pravé schopnosti a moci? To záleží v doznání, že schopnost a síla náležejí Bohu, a že se zrcadlí v člověku. Z Písma se dovídáme, že moc a moudrost náležejí Bohu, a že člověk je stvořen k Božímu obrazu a podobě. Máme-li na mysli tento duchovní fakt, je nám možno zjevně dokázati pravou schopnost a sílu.

Schopnost a síla, zjevně dokázané naším velikým Mistrem, byly podivuhodné. Aby ukázal jak jich nabyl, pravil (Jan 5:30). "Nemohuť já sám od sebe nic činiti." On také řekl (Jan 14:10), "Ale Otec ve mně přebývaje, ont' činí skutky." Poněvadž věděl, že jako odlesk Boží, člověk vyjadřuje schopnost a sílu, Ježíš zůstal vždy pokorným, a obracel myšlenky všech kdož jej vyhledávali, k faktu, že on nekonal své mocné skutky skrze sílu a schopnost které jemu náležely oddělené od Boha, nýbrž že všechna moc a schopnost náležejí Bohu, a člověk zrcadlí Boha.

Mnozí lidé se domnívají, že nejsou schopni mluviti před veřejností. To je proto, že považují schopnost za něco, co přináleží k osobě, místo aby viděli skutečného člověka jako odlesk Boha. Mojžíš, veden tímto věřením, řekl Bohu, "Prosím, Pane, nejsem muž výmluvný, aniž prve, ani jakž jsi mluvil s služebníkem svým; nebo zpozdilých úst a neohbitého jazyka jsem. Jemuž odpověděl Hospodin: Kdo dal ústa člověku? . . . Nyní tedy jdi, a já budu v ústech tvých, a naučím tě co bys mluviti měl.' (Druhá Mojžíšova 4:10-12).

Ve své knize "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené spisy, str. 183), Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše: "Člověk je Božím obrazem a podobou; cokoliv je možného Bohu, je možným člověku *jako Božímu odlesku.* Průhlednostĺ Vědy to poznáváme a dostáváme; zvíme, že člověku je možno splniti sliby Písma v každém případě; že, otevře-li ústa, budou naplněna—nikoliv proto, že tak školy učí, nebo z vědomosti, nýbrž jako důsledek přirozené schopnosti dané mu již v odlesku, aby mohl vyjadřovati Pravdu."

Uvědomění si faktu, že Bůh se zrcadlí v člověku, umožňuje nám mluviti pravdu; a fakt, že síla a schopnost přicházejí od Boha a jsou vyjádřeny v člověku, je možno dokazovati pro každou potřebu.

Jisté studentce Křesťanské Vědy bylo přiděleno nové místo, které vyžadovalo značné vykonavatelské schopnosti. Když s prací započala, byla ustrašena; pak si vzpoměla na Šalomouna jenž, když se stal králem, modlil se k Bohu: "Já však jsa velmi mladý, nevím vycházeti ani vcházeti. . . . Dejž tedy služebníku svému srdce rozumné, aby soudil lid tvůj, a aby rozeznal mezi dobrým a zlým" (I Královská 3:7, 9). Ona věděla, že tím, že vzhlížel k Bohu hledaje moudrost a schopnost, bylo Šalomounovi umožněno býti velikým králem; to ji povzbudilo tak, že se obrátila k božské Mysli hledajíc moudrost a schopnost, aby mohla dobře konati tuto novou práci. Výsledek toho byl, že se dostavily povznášející a prospěšné myšlenky. Uzřela člověka tak jak Křesťanská Věda učí abychom jej viděli, jako obraz a podobu Boží, v němž Mysl se zrcadlí v inteligenci a schopnosti. Poněvadž se držela pravdy, že člověk je Boží podoba, nepocítila napjetí ani únavu když ukončila první den, nýbrž spíše ještě cítíla svěžest a radost. Držíc se pravdy, že v člověku se zrcadlí Bůh, dokázala, že člověk vyjadřuje Boží všemohoucnost jakož i nekonečnou schopnost božské Mysli.

V Bibli se nám praví, že Bůh "dává ustalému sílu, a tomu, ježto žádné síly nemá, moci hojně udílí," a že "ti, jenž očekávali na Hospodina, nabývají nové síly. Vznášejí se peřím jako orlice; běží, a však neumdlévají, chodí a neustávají" (Izaiáš 40:29, 31). Mrs. Eddy nám praví na str. 199 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu): "Jediné Mysl zvětšuje a zmocňuje člověka svým příkazem,—tím, že vyžaduje moci a tím, že moci dodává."

Při naší práci i při hře, můžeme se obrátiti k Bohu jako ke zdroji neobmezené inteligence a neobmezené síly, které skutečný člověk vyjadřuje, a tak je nám umožněno pokračovati v díle s pocitem důvěry, svěžesti a radosti.

Božská Mysl je jediný Život. Všechno dobré náleží Bohu a zrcadlí se v člověku. Božská Mysl vidí, slyší, mluví, jedná a cítí. Když k tomu poznání dojdeme, vidíme, že je přirozeno míti dobrý zrak a sluch, přirozeno mluviti a jednati harmonicky, a že jediné vědomí je vědomí harmonie.

Skutečný člověk zrcadlí a vyjadřuje neobmezenou inteligenci, dokonalou schopnost, všemohoucí sílu. On je dokonalým projevem božské Mysli, vyjadřuje dokonale božský Princip, Boha. To jest pravé vlastní já všech. Čiňme si nároky na naše pravé dědictví. Nedejme se obmezovati, ale přemýšlejme vždy o našem pravém vlastním já jako o zcela duchovním, jež zrcadlí a vyjadřuje dokonalou inteligenci, sílu a schopnost božské Mysli.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Across Canada With the Spring

SPRING RIDES INTO CANADA upon the warm Japan Current. He lands quietly, without public greeting or knowledge, on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, one night in early March; or he may take a notion to come bursting in suddenly at the end of February, in raincoat and galoshes, but wearing violets and daffodils and primroses in his hat. With a wild shout down the western wind, he goes to work.

There are cones to be hung like Christmas candles on the great fir trees of the coast woods, and giant, shaggy sword ferns to be uncurled, and the tender, coiled stalks of maidenhair, like the tight fists of newborn babies. There is the first white lily to be thrust up in a spinster's garden at Cadboro Bay and carried to towr in triumph for display. . . .

Then, with a sigh and a sniff at the first rose, Spring is off for the interior country, following the gold-rush road to Cariboo. At Ashcroft he stops overnight to warn Joe Wong, the Chinaman, that he had better set out his tomato plants in the warming Dry Belt soil, each with a little paper tent over it. Hastily he sprays the huge, red-barked pines with manly perfume and the sage brush with a clean, burning tang, and next day he sweeps the bare, round hills with a thin water-color wash of faintest green. And at last he releases a tide of pink apple blossom into the Okanagan Valley, standing by Kalamalka's bank to watch it churn and foam and billow for a hundred miles.

Now eastward again, he toils into the dark defiles of the Rockies, where the yellow avalanche lilies are waiting for his touch to leap out of bed a foot from the receding snow. That done, he heaves and grunts in many a slide of rock and gravel as he unlocks the winter ice, and presently the Fraser is roaring westward to the sea, fat and oily with its burden of mud, cutting a sharp, dirty line far out into the Gulf of Georgia.

In one leap Spring is on the prairies and racing eastward on the hot breath of a Chinook wind, telling the farmers to test the moisture of the earth, to repair their broken tractors and look to their stores of seed wheat. By the time he has reached the Great Lakes, the first green stalks of grain will be thrusting through the winter crust far behind him, and in Winnipeg the early crop of tin cans and ash heaps will be leaping up suddenly through the snow. . . .

Now the Lakes must be freed, the great economic lung of Canada started breathing again, the cigar-shaped grain ships thawed out of their winter's prison, and to the north, in the vast badlands of little trees, a million ponds must be melted, dog sleds must be stored away, canoes repaired, and hibernating settlers left blinking in the doorways of their cabins.

Next (oh, hurry now, for the time grows short!) the hardwood forests of Ontario must be set tardily at the year's work, jagged mountains of ice must be pushed out with a boom from the cold lips of Niagara, the long-growing whisker of icicles shaved off the chin of the canyon and sent hurtling down the St. Lawrence to the ocean. . . .

Now he wades across the river into Quebec, listens for a moment to the first sound of wagon wheels in a melting village street, dawdles for a little among the birches, to try out upon their mottled trunks his new palette of black, white, purple, and faintest pink, and grudgingly goes to work in earnest on the maples, until into every farmhouse and backwoods shack a small boy comes rushing to shout: "Sap's runnin'!"

After making sure that the holes are bored, the spigots thrust into the oozing sapwood, the sap boiling with sweet smell in every iron syrup pot, Spring sighs a little to leave it all and sets out doggedly, on foot, for the Maritimes. There you may see him entangled in fish nets and lobster pots and brightly painted buoys, or swinging a calking hammer against the hull of a schooner, hard by a field where the new lambs are bawling.—From "The Unknown Country," by BRUCE HUTCHISON. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

A Literary Childhood

AS ALWAYS WHEN HE SAW my fancy captured, Papa began to talk to me about the Greek legends, and hunted his shelves and salesrooms for what might please me. He gave me the Tanglewood Tales, to add to the Wonder-Book; and Tales from Homer and Virgil. . . . Straightway all the Greek and Trojan heroes marched into the nursery, and were divided between us; their cities were apportioned too; Harry's, of course, was Sparta, mine was Athens—and for once I preferred what had befallen to my lot. Then Papa brought home one night Fénélon's *Telemachus,* a curious old edition, with an account of the world's mythologies at the end. I took no heed of the Hindus and the Norsemen; but I dwelt for hours on Calypso's Isle amid queer woodcuts, and browsed for longer hours on the Major and Minor Deities on Mount Olympus. . . .

He placed in my way everything he thought I was ready for. . . . I had periods of certain authors, to the exclusion of others—there was the Dickens period, the George Eliot period, the Lytton period, the Charles Kingsley period, when Amyas Leigh collared my young heart; above all there was the Dumas period, which has never passed. But I think, up to my twentieth year, the three outstanding "revelations" in the worlds of poetry, music, and pictures, came instantaneously from *A Midsummer Night's Dream, Hänsel and Gretel,* and Turner. These gave me a new mind, new ears, and new eyes: a new vision of life.—From "Portrait of a Family," by ELEANOR FARJEON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Military Judgment Confirmed ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's successful repulse of the latest Japanese movement in the South Pacific is a welcome relief to Washington. The ominous warnings that a big convoy was on its way to some unknown objective inevitably caused some concern.

That concern has been removed by the successful shattering of a 22-ship convoy steaming from Rabaul in the direction of Lae and Salamaua. Official Washington is also thankful for the results for another reason. It serves as an important confirmation of the judgment of the military leaders assembled here who drafted the basic plans for this war.

Those plans involved giving General MacArthur about the hardest single task assigned to any Allied commander, because they required him to hold Australia and the adjoining islands with an absolute minimum of force. General MacArthur has not been happy about the minimum allotted him for the task. And Australia has been even less happy. Prime Minister John Curtin has been pouring out appeals for more military strength in the Australian area with a regularity which has come to be accepted in Washington as a regular part of the month's calendar of fixed events.

More Important to Choose

The admirals and the generals (British as well as Americans) who do the plan drafting at the office of Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff have felt a good deal of sympathy for the appeals from the South Pacific. They would like to have sent more out there than they have. They have known that they were expecting both General MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., to do big men's jobs with a medium-sized boy's equipment. And they knew they were expecting a lot.

They did it because they felt that it was absolutely impossible to fight both European and Pacific wars offensively at the same time. To have divided evenly would have meant futility in each. It was more important to choose one for first emphasis, than it was which one. There is still some controversy over the decision to try to clean up Europe first. But there is very little disagreement on the proposition that one job would have to be done at a time.

The decision was made to concentrate on Europe first. Rightly or wrongly, it was so made and it has never since been possible to depart from it without jeopardizing everything, everywhere. It was made with the expectation that General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey would be able to hold the Japanese at bay while the other campaign was going on. There was never any absence of realization of how much was being expected of them. And the appeals from Down Under have been accepted as more or less inevitable.

One of the highest ranking military figures here, in commenting on these appeals, said that it is extremely proper for any field commander to do his utmost at all times to get every possible extra man and gun for his front. But the appeals have not been acted on beyond the minimum estimates of what was necessary to hold that front.

Had that front broken it would have been a serious and perhaps disastrous reflection on the judgment of the men here in Washington. But it has not broken. It has held and been improved.

The latest Japanese attempt is regarded here as having been intended to reinforce Lae and Salamaua, which are the next logical targets of General MacArthur's gradual advance. The size of the convoy precluded the assumption that it was any direct threat to Australia.

Eyes Shifting to Other Theaters

Incidentally, while there is no doubt that the Japanese have been strengthening their positions throughout the islands north of Australia, these concentrations are still considered here to be short of a size sufficient for an offensive attempt against Australia.

The assumption here is now that the Japanese have decided to concentrate on defense so far as the Pacific islands are concerned. If so, Japan's eyes are shifting to other theaters, as are Allied eyes. The fighting in the Solomons has proven to almost everyone's satisfaction that the surest and quickest road to Tokyo does not lead from Australia over a series of island stepping-stones.

Where it will lead may have already been decided. Possibly the staffs are working towards such a decision now. It could be by way of China. It could also be an amphibious operation sweeping far around the outer Japanese screen of islands and coming in, where?—perhaps the coast of China, perhaps the Philippines, perhaps Borneo. The purpose would be to cut in behind the Japanese island defense ring and leave it hanging like a severed vine to wilt and drop of its own weight.

That some such course is more plausible than hacking through an almost endless series of Guadalcanals must be as obvious to the Japanese now as it is to the Allied leaders. Therefore they would logically reinforce their island front, but begin to turn their offensive and even major defensive thoughts in other directions.

Port Moresby Pours Supplies Into War Zone

New Guinea Allied base teems with activity as war in the South Pacific turns to offense.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Although the name of Port Moresby did not come into the stirring reports of the great air victory over the Japanese convoy off New Guinea, this Allied base played an important part in the affair.

It is the most important Allied base in the islands north of Australia. Being only 200 miles by air from the Japanese base of Lae, to which the ill-starred convoy was heading, its long-range planes are in a position to keep a close watch on all the Japanese operations on the opposite side of the island. From Port Moresby the long-range bombers are quickly on the job without the necessity of the long trek from Australia. Port Moresby itself is a glamorless place of hard work and hard reality.

From the heat-shimmering harbor where the warships and merchantmen of three nations lazily swing at anchor, the onetime attractive bungalows and administrative buildings are almost blotted out from view by the pall of never-resting dust churned up by columns of army trucks as they pound the new-made roads along the shoreline, or wind up through the conical hills toward the towering purple-hued peaks of the Owen Stanley Range.

Stripped to their shorts, the men of the transport and stevedoring corps toil unceasingly unloading all the paraphernalia of war for hurried dispatch to the fighting zone.

Planes Drone Overhead

Overhead Allied aircraft—sleek fighters, two and four-engined bombers and transport planes—come droning in or roaring out. Their home bases are on the Australian continent or the steel-matted air-strips some miles out of Morseby.

Bomb craters, burned-out buildings, and the hulk of a supply ship protruding forlorn from the harbor are the only monuments to the risks that the khaki-clad engineer and pick and shovel man, as well as the fighting man, must take.

What tropical color this military base may have once had has been destroyed by the hard realities of war. No women folk—white or black—except a handful of American and Australian army nurses at the hospital, parade the dust-clotted streets.

Safe From Invasion

Papuan native porters and stevedores provide the only remnants of native life. Even the large native village of Hanuabada, three miles along the harbor front from the town itself, has its sago-thatched huts coated with the dust and grime of war.

But having beaten off at least three Japanese threats, Port Moresby today feels relatively safe from invasion if not aerial bombs. There is no longer the talk of defense; but of offense as ships and planes come and go bringing the American and Australian supplies without which General MacArthur's forces could not have accomplished the task of driving the Japanese from Papua. Every Allied soldier in New Guinea knows that it is this armed camp at his back upon which he must rely for impetus and support.

Associated Press

Men and Material for United States Forces in New Guinea

1. An Allied vessel docks at Port Moresby, one of the main bases from which MacArthur's air forces destroyed Japan's 22-ship convoy. 2. Infantrymen head for the front after being landed by a transport plane. 3. American soldiers stand by to handle drums of gasoline. 4. Another contingent arrives, toting barracks bags and personal equipment. 5. All that was left of a house in Port Moresby after Japanese bombs did their work. 6. A food dump in New Guinea. Soldiers rest before unloading food to be taken to hills by trucks.

The Country Speaks: California

Shape of Things to Come ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

A reporter who was waiting for a bus opposite the blackout plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach the other afternoon couldn't help speculating a bit about the shape of things to come.

That day, over the wide, flat country between Los Angeles and Long Beach, he had gathered quick impressions of industry stepped up to wartime's speedy tempo. In particular, he had ridden Shank's Mare around most of the blackout plant. What he had seen of aircraft production was certainly impressive. But what he had seen of people at work, American men and women typical of the sort one sees in a progressive community and goes to school with, was even more so.

This particular Douglas plant stands unique, probably, for the size, the incredible size, of its great windowless buildings. A man could whiz past it at night in his automobile (if he had the gasoline to whiz with), and never know that it was there. An airplane overhead would be at the same disadvantage (hardly a disadvantage to the workers within, of course, if the airplane came from an alien base). Yet there are some good-sized towns around here that could turn their entire populations over to the Government without exceeding in number the people who work in it.

And the comparison is further apt. Except for no youngsters, the Douglas personnel would pretty well represent the makeup of a typical community. This writer learned of two high school instructors in Long Beach who spend their Saturdays squeezing orange juice and making salads at the Douglas cafeteria. He saw Negroes working side by side with white men and women. He saw people of ripe years—the plant has at least one man past 75—doing precise but not too heavy work with exceeding acceptability. As a matter of fact, he saw two children under five—but they had been taking part in a morale-building program of some sort, and were having lunch with their proud parents in the cafeteria by special dispensation.

The obliterated color line brought back recollections of a period near the beginning of this war when Negroes were reporting that this and other companies discriminated against them. Evidently their opportunities have greatly widened. On one assembly-line, a young white woman and a young Negro woman, both trimly clad in slacks, were working seriously together adjusting some gadget in the cockpit of a plane. It was pointed out that problems involving racial relationships were tending to solve themselves; that whereas a few Texans had objected to working with Negroes to begin with, the objections had faded away, and now workers of both races share the same cafeteria and work on the same jobs in perfect harmony.

Of such are the reasons for which this war is being fought, this reporter mused—for the right of co-operative effort under freedom, among others. Doubtless it takes more daring and self-sacrifice to man the fox holes of New Guinea—beyond question more!—than to work 40 hours a week with overtime in an up-to-the-minute defense plant. Doubtless it is more adventurous too. Yet, on the home front, it looks as though social readjustments of vast and thrilling import are being made, new influences are being brought to bear on labor and management alike, new rights of security and opportunity are being won, new value is being given to nonwhitecollar jobs.

A reporter dares not estimate the contribution industry is making, not only in turning out tools for war, but in building social standards fit for the world we want. But in Southern California, where industry springs up in open places with gracious residential districts near at hand instead of dusty tenements, it appears that while everyone involved keeps keen to "pass the ammunition," no one affected, manager or worker, should overlook the present chance to "praise the Lord" by riveting humanitarian ideals into the structure of new enterprise.

Speculation ought not to be satisfied so easily, of course. Organized labor in open-shop Southern California? That is another matter. Care for the children of thousands of working mothers? And that is another. Encouragement wells from the observation, however, that uncountable usual Americans, from all classes, are participating in the defense industry aspect of the war effort. It seems like a new reaffirmation of our motto, "E pluribus unum."

To Change the Subject:

One Store Has Courage ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Found at last! An apparently effective way of assuring women with bulging pocketbooks that clothes buying is not a worthy subject for panic.

A New York store—Lord & Taylor—has had the courage to throw down rumors of imminent rationing with an advertising wager of $5,000 that buying of clothes will not be restricted this year.

"Our best information from Washington as well as our own sources of information brings us definitely to this conclusion," said the ad. "If we lose (and mind you we don't think we will) we will divide the above sum between Red Cross, U. S. O., Greater New York Fund."

It's not the $5,000 so much as a considerable reputation for being "in the know" that this New York store is willing to stake in patriotic service.

Actually no one knows when clothes rationing will come. War Production Board officials have been saying it is "at least six months off." But one thing is certain. If women continue to buy at the frenzied rate they have been doing in Washington and certain other large cities of the country, it will come more quickly than it needs to. Besides, many women will have closets full of clothes they will never wear because they are the wrong color or wrong size, or otherwise not suitable.

WPB has tried to think up all kinds of ways of heading off the clothes-buying panic. It has issued official statements saying that clothes rationing is not imminent. Mrs. Roosevelt has been asked to make statements urging women not to buy beyond their immediate needs.

One Washington bus driver was voluntarily helping out the other day by ridicule. "Hurry up, or those dresses will all be sold," he warned women as they mounted his bus.

With WPB, the clothes panic is no joking matter. On the other hand, it even suspects fifth-column activity. From a half-dozen widely spread cities has come the story of the woman who lost her sugar book and when she wrote to Washington for another, received a clothing rationing book by mistake.

The fact that this story sprang up simultaneously in various cities, when actually the procedure is not to write to Washington about a lost ration book, leads officials to believe they see the earmarks of a well-planted Nazi rumor.

"It's exactly the same tactics they used to weaken France and make it fall," said one fashion editor who had seen much the same thing happen in Paris.

Whether they are heeding fifth column rumors or merely acting from fright, women who are stocking up with more suits, coats, and dresses than they ever owned before are playing directly into the hands of the enemy.

Storekeepers generally are loath to interfere with women's greediness because they still cling to the philosophy that "the customer is always right."

It ought to encourage the timid among them to see that one store, at least, is not afraid to speak up and say that this time the customer, when he is greedy, is wrong.

Western Canada Group 'Blueprints' Its Postwar Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A blueprint for postwar reestablishment and industrial development in British Columbia has been prepared by the provincial rehabilitation Council headed by Harry G. Perry and presented to the Government.

The Council's report was drawn up at the conclusion of an exhaustive 12-month study of economic conditions in British Columbia during which members of the Council toured all sections of the province to make a first-hand survey and hear the views of a representative cross-section of the people.

Chief of the recommendations is the establishment of a steel industry on the west coast as the basis for sustaining pay rolls during the year of postwar disruption. Development of waterpower resources for the more extensive electrification of rural industries is also urged.

Vocational training facilities on a broader scale are suggested by the Council, which proposes the appointment of a civilian technical corps in connection with demobilization to smooth the way for service men re-entering civilian life.

It is recommended that wherever possible vocational training be combined with the conservation of natural resources and development of new industries for which the province is believed to be well suited.

Decentralization of industry by encouraging secondary productive operations is among the proposals advanced, and government loans at a low interest rate are favored as a means of encouraging initiative in that direction.

Land should be made available under favorable terms to war veterans and other bona fide settlers, and government assistance should be offered them in the way of modern machinery for clearing and cultivation, agricultural advice, loans and stimulation of interest in pure-bred stock and high-grade seed.

Poland Declares Soviet Border Poll Lacks Legal Basis

LONDON, March 5 (AP) — The Polish Telegraphic Agency said last night in a statement authorized by the Polish Government that the poll ordered by the Soviet occupation authorities in Eastern Poland in 1939 "constitutes one of those unilateral acts which are not recognized by the Allied Nations" and could not, therefore, form the basis of any legal action.

The poll was taken to determine the national origin of the people living in Eastern Poland.

The statement added that the Polish Government's declaration of Feb. 25, claiming the right to reestablishment of the 1939 Russo-Polish border, "was not intended to produce a controversy which would be so harmful at the present moment."

The Government, it said, reiterated its readiness to reach an understanding with the Soviet Government "based on friendly mutual relations."

The Russian Government rejected the Polish border claim, and the Soviet News Agency charged the Polish Government with refusing to recognize the historic right of the peoples of the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia (White Russia) to be united within their national states.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Bltz/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	28	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Addressograph (1)	3	18	17¾	18	
Air Reduction (1a)	6	44⅞	43⅞	44¾	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks (6)	▼ •1	70	70	70	+5¾
Alaska Juneau	53	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	119	1⅜	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	15	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 xw	28	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	10	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	8	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust (4xe)	2	1¼	1⅜	8¾	—⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	154	154	154	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17½	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
Allied Stra (.30g)	12	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼a§	•13	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Amal Leath	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Amal Leath pf ½k	2	18	17¾	18	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20e	3	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1½xe)	2	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
Am Bank Note ¾m	6	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Am Bk N pf (3)	▼ 20	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	7	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Am Br S pf 5¼k	▼ 10	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Can (3)	4	78¾	78	78⅝	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	▼110	175¼	174	175¼	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	18	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	2	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¾
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+2⅜
Am Crys Sug ¼g	8	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6	▼ 10	99½	99½	99½	
Am Encaustic Tl	34	3¼	2⅞	3	
Am Export (½g)	1	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Power	58	3¼	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	10	51½	50	51½	+1½
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	4	58¾	58	58¾	+1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	45	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅝
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	3	34	34	34	
Am Hide&Leather	18	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (5)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅞
Am Home P (2.40)	5	59⅜	58¼	59⅜	+1½
Am Ice	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am International	33	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
Am Locomotive	28	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾k	9	91½	91	91	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	2	8¼	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	26	24½	23	24½	+1¼
Am News 1.80	▼•510	30¼	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	21	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	54	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+1⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	42	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	32	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	▼260	63¼	63	63	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz ¾a	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Sealing (1e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	26	42¼	41½	42	+ ¾
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	13	24½	24⅛	24¼	
Am Stores ½g	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	20	143	142	142⅞	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	54¼	53½	54¼	+1
Am Tob B (3a)	18	55⅜	55	55¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	▼120	139¼	139	139½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs	43	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	15	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118	118	118	+ ½
Am Water Works	31	5⅛	5	5	
Am Woolen	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (8a)	4	67¼	67	67	
Am Zinc L & S	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 5¼k	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	—2¼
Anaconda Cop ½g	65	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅝
Anac W&C 1½xe	▼ 50	27¼	26	26	—1
Andes Cop (¼g)	1	13½	13⅛	13½	
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	10	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¾g	7	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Arnold Const ¼g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Artloom Corp ½e	1	6	6	6	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	8¾	8½	8½	
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	76	76	76	— ½
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66	66	66	— ½
Atch T&SF (1½g)	37	51⅛	50½	50½	
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	10	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1.15g)	19	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Atlas Corp (¼g)	30	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	61	61	61	—1¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	▼ 40	118	117	117	+ ½
Aust Nich pr A	▼ 1	34½	33½	33½	— ½
Aviation Cp (¼a)	360	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	21	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Balt & Ohio	86	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	54	11⅝	11¼	11½	
Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bang&A pf 2½k	▼•20	44½	43	44½	+1½
Barber Asphalt	17	16½	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	8	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	54	17⅜	16½	17¼	+1⅛
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1¾
Bell Aircraft (2e)	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	18	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	5	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Beth Steel (1½g)	35	64¼	63½	64	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Black & Deck 1.60	8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	2	17½	17¾	17½	+ ½
Boeing Airp (1e)	19	18½	17¾	18½	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	1	47	47	47	
Bon Ami A (4)	▼ 20	92	92	92	—¾
Bon Ami B 2½	▼140	42½	42	42½	+ ¾
Bond Stores(1.60)	•5	21	20½	29½	— ½
Borden Co (.30g)	16	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	31¾	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	6	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ½g	4	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ½
Bridgeport Brass 1	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Briggs Mfg (2)	13	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	56	⅞	11	11	
Bklyn-Man Tr	30	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(½ze)	4	13¾	13	13	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	4	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	9	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	▼230	90	88	88½	M'r 4
Budd Manufactur	12	4¾	4½	4¾	
Budd Wheel (1e)	108	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Buffalo Forge (.45g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 4
Bullard Co (½g)	2	22	22	22	M'r 4
Bulova Watch (2)	2	29	29	29	
Burling Mills .35g	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	5	54¼	53⅞	54	
Burr Add M (.60)	30	12	11⅞	12	
Bush Terminal	7	4	4	4	
Bush T pf (6)	▼ 20	49½	49½	49½	+1½
Bush T B pf ¾k	▼ 30	28	28	28	
Butler Bros (.15g)	1	7	7	7	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	24	23¼	24	M'r 4
Butte C&Z (¼e)	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Byers A M Co	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Byers pf 3.63k	▼ 10	75	75	75	— ⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	
Callahan Z-Land	▼27	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	17	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	4	17½	17¼	17½	
Can Dr G A (.60)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Can Pacific	26	8	7⅞	8	
Capital Adm A	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ½g	2	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	▼100	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Carr C&G (5)	▼ 50	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cas (J I) Co (7e)	5	95¼	94	95	
Caterpil Tract (2)	11	47¼	46⅞	47	
Celanese Corp ½g	12	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	•140	103	103	103	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7	▼120	103	103	103	
Celanese pr pf 7	▼ 50	122¾	122	122¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Cent Aguirre (1½)	10	19	18⅞	19	— ¼
Cent Fdry (.10g)	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½	▼ 40	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅝
Cent RR N J	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
Cent Vist Sug 2½a	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cert-teed 6%pf	▼450	46½	45¾	46	— ¼
Chain Belt (¼g)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Champ P&F 4½g	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Champ P&F pf 6	▼ 40	103	103	103	—1½
Checker Cab	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	•29	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	62	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .5%g	70	12¾	11½	12¾	+ ⅜
Chi Great West	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾k	32	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ¼a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	23	2	1⅞	2	
Chi R I 6%pf	9	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	9	3½	3¼	3½	— ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Childs Co	19	2	2	2	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 2,007,450
1943 volume to date 49,819,856
1942 volume to date 22,030,456

Bltz/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chrysler Corp ¾g	19	72⅝	71½	72½	+ ½
City Invest (1.20)	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
City Stores	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
Clev&Pitts 3½	▼ 51	87	87	87	
Cleve E Il pf 4½	▼ 60	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	42½	41¾	42¾	
Clett Peabody ½g	2	36	35⅞	36	
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	12	16½	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	15	21⅞	20½	21¼	+1¼
Collins&A pf(5)	▼ 50	110	110	110	
Col & South	▼2180	8	6¼	8	+1¾
Col & Sou 1 pf	▼990	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	▼530	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅞
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Colum G & El	52	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	1	52	52	52	— ¼
Colum Pict (1½e)	14	15¼	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	
Comm Credit (3)	17	34	32½	34	+1¼
Comm Invest Tr (3)	382	35½	34	35½	+1
Comm Solvents .60a	77	13¾	13	13⅛	— ¼
Com'wlth & South	64	11	¾	¾	
Consol Aircraft	7	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	▼100	100	100	100	
Cons Copperm .45e	18	6¼	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	33	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	96¾	96½	96½	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	12	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	28	13	12	12	— ¼
Cons Laundries	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	49	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Consolodation Coal	1	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Consolodation Cl pf	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
Container Corp ½e	8	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Consum Ppf 4½	▼100	98	97½	98	
Cont Baking ½g	114	6¾	6	6¾	+ ¾
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Cont Can (¾g)	8	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	15	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	44⅞	44¾	44¾	
Cont Motors (.15g)	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	▼ 8	31¾	30½	30½	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	18	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46	46	46	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	▼300	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	14	58⅜	57½	58	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	▼100	179	178¾	178¾	— ¼
Coty Inc (¼e)	25	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	29	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	▼160	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	107	12½	11⅜	12½	+ ⅞
Crown C&S ½e	4	24¼	23¼	23¼	—1
Crown Zellerb (1)	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Crown Zel pf 5	▼ 50	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	6	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	77	77	77	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾xe	44	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	3	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	42	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	▼ 10	45½	45½	45½	—1½
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	▼3	25	24½	25	— ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	24	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	10	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	10	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	28	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	18	31¼	30½	31	
Deere pf 1.40	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	15	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	31	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	12	3	2⅝	3	
Detroit Edis .35g	12	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	▼430	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Diamond M 1½	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ½
Diamt Motor ¼ag	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
Dist Cp-S (b2.22)	8	24¼	24	24	
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	12	12	12	— ½
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	▼250	39	38⅞	39	
Doehler Die C ½g	1	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	29	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	12	63⅝	63½	63½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	3	134½	133½	133½	—1½
Dunhill Internat	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	9	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
du Pont deN (1g)	6	145¼	144¾	145¼	— ¼
Eastern Air Lines	3	33½	33	33½	
Eastern Roll Mill	13	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	152½	152½	152½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	14¼	14	14	
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅛g	1	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
Elec Bond (1e)	21	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	32	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	11	41	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
El Paso N G .2.40	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	56	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	▼190	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
Equit Office Bldg	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	24	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1a	142	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	45	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	15	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Fairbanks Mor (1)	10	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+ ⅝
Fajardo Sugar (2)	8	22½	22¼	22⅜	
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	2	11	11	11	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	3	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
Firestone T&R ⅜g	6	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Flintkote (.45g)	•12	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf	▼ 60	36¼	36	36	
Food Mach .35g	2	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	▼ 41	99	98½	98½	+ ¾
Gabriel Co .10g	43	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	14	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Gamewell ½g	▼ 10	23	23	23	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	28	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½e	•2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	6	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Gen Baking (.15g)	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	32	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	14	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 3¾k	▼170	84	83¾	84	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7)	▼ 20	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
Gen Electric (1.40)	50	35⅝	35¼	35½	
Gen Foods (.40g)	7	36	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
Gen G&E A	32	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	▼ 10	103	103	103	
Gen Mills (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	▼ 50	132	132	132	+ ¾
Gen Motors ½g	59	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127½	127½	127½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	•6	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ½
Gen Out Adv A 5e	1	22½	22½	22½	+1
Gen Print Ink .50a	8	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	5	18¾	18	18	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real & Util pf	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
Gen Refract (.50g)	6	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13	13	13	
Gen SC pf 1¾k	▼ 70	68½	68	68	
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	4	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	16	18½	17⅞	18½	+1¼
Gillette S R .45e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Ginsbel Brus	18	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Ginsbel Br $6 pf 6	1	65	65	65	
Glidden Co (.30g)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gold & St Tel 6	▼ 10	92½	92½	92½	— ½
Goodrich (BF) 1e	19	30¾	29⅝	29¾	
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	3	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½e	16	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	96	96	96	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	49	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	3	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
Gram (WT) pf (1)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore 2e	5	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	29	26½	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	5	26¾	26⅝	26¾	
Gt W Sug pf 7	▼ 10	143	142	143	+ ½
Green (H L) 2g	3	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	
Greyhound Corp (1)	14	15½	15	15½	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Grinn Air Eq 1½e	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	▼ 10	90	90	90	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gulf M&O pf 2½se	15	33	31¾	33	+ ¼
Hack Water (1½)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Harb-Walker ¼g	10	18¼	17½	18¼	+1
Hayes Mfg	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Hazel-Atl Gl (5)	▼220	98½	98½	98½	— ½
Hercules Motor (1)	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Hercules Powd ½g	2	77¼	77	77	+ ¾
Hershey Choc (3)	2	59	59	59	+4
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
Holland Furn (2)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
Hollander A (

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

FTC Charges Old Gold 'Ads' Are Deceptive

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced issuance of a complaint charging the manufacturers of Old Gold cigarettes with "false and deceptive" advertising based on the results of laboratory tests published in Reader's Digest magazine last July.

The burden of the complaint as summarized by the FTC was that the makers, P. Lorillard Co., Inc., of Jersey City, N. J., advertised that the tests showed Old Golds were "easier on the throat" than any other brand, but failed to say that the magazine's laboratory report said the differences between brands were so small that "no single brand is so superior to its competitors as to justify its selection on the ground that it is less harmful."

FTC Report

The commission said that the average nicotine content of the Old Gold cigarettes tested was "only 1/177,187 of an ounce less than the average in two other brands and 1/28,928 of an ounce less than in the brand having the highest average nicotine content."

In addition, the FTC said, the smoke of the Old Golds tested had only .39 of 1 per cent less tars than the smoke of the brand shown to have the largest amount. None of these figures was revealed in Old Gold advertising, the commission said.

"In truth and in fact," the complaint was quoted, "there is no practicable method whereby the content of nicotine, tarry matter and other harmful substances in the general run of respondent's cigarettes as they reach the consumer or in those of its competitors, or in the smoke therefrom, can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy for any appreciable length of time."

The commission alleged that representations made by Lorillard in periodicals and on the radio "mislead the public into erroneously believing that respondent's cigarettes are less injurious, when smoked, than are other and competing brands of cigarettes."

It charged also paid testimonials published by Lorillard in advertising Old Golds did not reflect the actual personal experiences or beliefs of the signers.

The company has 20 days in which to answer.

Company Replies

The complaint against the P. Lorillard Company, issued March 2, 1943, insofar as it refers to Old Gold cigarettes, concerns certain statements about the brand dating back as far as five years ago.

"In regard to the allegations in the complaint referring to the 'Reader Digest' tests, since this was the only impartial test of which we had any knowledge, Old Gold did report factually the results of the tests as published in the magazine.

"Not only this, but we repeatedly urged in our advertising that the public read for themselves the entire article as published by the 'Reader's Digest,' referring to the magazine by name and giving the actual page on which the article appeared and the date of the issue."

Textile Mills Asked to Go On 48-Hour Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has asked all textile, fabric, and yarn mills to go voluntarily on a 48-hour week and to start three-shift operations wherever possible.

Frank L. Walton, director of WPB's textile and clothing division, reported he had approval from the War Manpower Commission to issue the request, although the textile industry was not included among those directed to go on the lengthened work week on a nationwide basis in the recent Government order.

Answering Mr. Walton's question whether a mill not in one of the 32 designated manpower shortage areas should go on a 48-hour week voluntarily, the WMC gave this reply:

"Yes, (the establishment) should do so if such action increases essential production and does not release workers who cannot be placed in other suitable employment."

Mr. Walton estimated the 48-hour week, if made generally effective in the whole textile industry, should result in an increase in annual fabric production of over 1,000,000,000 yards, and together with other steps already taken should result in the greatest production of textiles ever attained.

The appeal was directed to all rayon fabric and yarn producers, woolen and worsted yarn and fabric mills, and cotton yarn and fabric plants.

Iron, Steel Scrap to Be Salvaged From Hawaii

PITTSBURGH (AP)—B. C. Moise, president of War Materials, Inc., estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of iron and steel scrap would be salvaged from the Hawaiian Islands in the next six months.

A four-man mission, he said, was dispatched to the Islands last month under the direction of the iron and steel branch of the War Production Board. In 25 days, he added, the mission acquired 3,500 tons of scrap, the bulk of it from sugar plantations on Oahu Island, at a cost of $20 per ton, including shipment to the mainland.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Acme Wire (½g)	Unc	17½	17½
500	Aero Sup B (.40e)	9¼	8¾	8¾
100	Ainsworth (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Aire Accessr (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Air-Way Elec (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	37½	37½	37½
1150	Alum Lt (h8a)	80¾	80¾	80¾
300	Alum Co Am (1g)	103¾	103	103¾
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	123¾	123¾	123¾
260	Am Book (.60)	109¾	109¾	109¾
400	Am Box Bord (¼e)	33¾	33	33¾
100	Am Cen Mfg (70c)	8	8¼	8
300	Am Cit P&LB	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	Am Cyan B	1¾	1¾	1¾
1500	Am & Fgn P war	40	39¾	40
600	Am Gas & El (1.60)	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Am Gas&El pf (4½)	103½	103½	103½
900	Am Light & T (1.20)	26¾	26¾	26¾
600	Am Maracaibo	14¾	14¾	14¾
600	Am Beter (¼g)	1	1	1
2100	Am Republics (.35e)	32¾	32	32
4100	Am Superpow	8¾	8½	8¾
300	Am Superpow pf	40	39¾	40
100	Am Writ Pap	1	1	1
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	10	10	10
600	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3½	3¾
1400	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Aro Equip	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Art Met Wrks (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1600	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	33½	33½	33½
5600	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8	8¼	8
100	Atlas Pty (.30g)	3	3	3
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	18¾	18	18¾
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Babcock&Wil (1½e)	22¾	22½	22¾
700	Baldwin Loco war	4	3¾	3¾
300	Baldwin Rub (½e)	9¼	9	9¼
1200	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Beech Aire (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Bellanca Aire	9¾	9¾	9¾
20	Bens&Hed pf (2)	43¾	43¾	43¾
800	Berk & Gay Furn	40¼	40¼	40¼
2100	Birds & Fdy (1)	11	11	11
25	Blaunerg (.60g)	9¼	8¾	9¼
900	Bliss (E W) (2)	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	Blumenthal (.85)	13¾	14	14
1500	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2600	Breeze Corp (1½e)	14	14	14
500	Brewst Aero	10¼	9¾	10¼
300	Bridgpt Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Brill B	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Brill pf	1½	1½	1½
50	Br-Am Tb br (.35e)	58¾	58¾	58¾
3800	Brown F&W (.10e)	15	15	15
200	Brown F&WA (1k)	2¾	2½	2¾
300	Brown-F Dist	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	Brown Rubber	7	7	7¼
600	Bruce E PL (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1500	Buf N&EP pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	Buf N&EP bpf	87½	87½	87½
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11½	11¼	11½
100	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Burry Biscuit	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Calamba Sug	5	5	5
700	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¾	2¼	2¾
1200	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Carrier Corp	11	10¾	11
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1200	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	8	7¾	8
80	CenNYPowpf (5)	92	91¼	91½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Chem MW .15g	6	6	6
675	Chi Riv&Mch ⅓g	6	6	6
100	Chief Cons Mng	6	6	6
50	Childs pf	11	11	11
8700	Cities Service	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Cit Eve pf	71½	70¼	71½
100	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32½	32¾	32½
1200	Cleve Tract (⅓g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1300	Colon Develop	2	2¾	2¾
100	Colonial Airl	4¾	4¾	4¾
2800	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3	3¾
50	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	54	54	54
600	Colum G & E pf (5)	33½	33½	33½
3700	Comwith & So war	1¾	¾	1¾
100	Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
100	Conn Tel & El (.40)	4	4	4
800	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	82	81½	81½
500	Cons Gas Ut	3	3	3
25	Cons Mng & S (hla)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Cons Stl Corp	9	8¾	8¾
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	85½	85½	85½
500	Cont Roll & Stl (2)	14¾	14¼	14¼
100	Cooper-Bess (1½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Coo-B pr pf (3)	39½	39½	39½
550	Cornuc G Min	16	16	16
700	Correon&Rey	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Cor&Rey pf (3k)	83	83	83
6	Corden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
4000	Creole Pet (⅛a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Croft Brewing	1	1	1
200	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
600	Crown Drug (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200	Cuban AtlSug (2½e)	14	13¾	13¾
300	Dayton Rub (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Dennison M pf pf (3)	55¼	55¼	55¼
100	Dayton Rub A	29½	29½	29½
100	Det Gray Tr	3¾	3¾	3¾
8200	Det Mich Stove (.20e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Draper Corp (3)	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	Duke Power (⅓g)	88¾	88¾	88¾
100	Ruro-Test (.05g)	70	70	70
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
600	East Gas & F	9¼	9¼	9¼
75	EastG&F 6pf (1½k)	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	EastG&F pr pf (4½)	29	29	29
250	East Sta pf A	51½	51½	51½
100	East Sta pf B	18¼	18¼	18¼
2900	East Sug As pf (1¼)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Easy Wash MB (.50e)	36	36	36
8900	El Bond & Sh	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	58	58	58
100	El P&L 2 pf A	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	El P&L war	16¼	15¾	15¾
100	Electrographic	12	12	12
700	Emerson Elec (.35e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1700	Equity Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Equity Corp $3 pf	30¾	30½	30¾
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Eureka Pipe L (1g)	30	30	30
400	Fairchild Av (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1600	Fairchild En & Air	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	12¼	13	13¼
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	61	61	61
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e3)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Found Ind Eng	2	2	2
50	Froed G&M (.80)	11	11¼	11¼
400	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	2¾	2½	2¾
350	Fuller (G A) (2e)	12¾	12	12¾
275	Fuller 4¾ pf (4)	84½	83½	84½
200	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
300	Gen Finish (¼g)	15	14¾	14¾
20	Gen G&E pf B	105	105	105
10	Gen Ont Adv pf (6)	66	66	66
200	Gen Share	1½	1¾	1½
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	64	64	64
50	Georgy Pow $6 pf	104	104	104
100	Gilbert (A.C.)	6	6	6
500	Gilchrist (¼g)	5	5	5
2900	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	14	13¾	13½
300	Goldfield Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Gray Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Gt Nor Pap(.40g)	34½	34½	34½
200	Gt NY Brew	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	2½	2½	2½
1700	Gulf Oil (1)	43½	43	43½
100	Gulf St Ut pf (5½)	103½	103½	103½
190	Hall Laund (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Hartf Elec (⅓g)	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
100	Hat Corp Am B (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Hecla Min	6¼	6	6¼
150	Heyden Chem	85½	84½	85½
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Humble Oil	67¾	67¾	67¾
500	Huylers	9-16	9-16	9-16
50	Huylers pf	11½	11½	11½
300	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	Hygrade Sylv	2¼	2	2½
2800	Ill Iowa Pow div et	6	5¾	6
500	Ill Iowa Pw pf (⅝k)	31¾	31½	31½
450	Ill Zinc (¾g)	11¾	11¼	11¾
5000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	13¼	11¼	11¼
200	Indpls P&L pf (8¼)	101	101	101
150	Ins Co N Am (2½)	74	74	74
400	Int Hyd-El pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Int Indust	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Int Petrol (h1)	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Int Prod (.80e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Int S Rad B	7	7	7
400	Int Util B	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Invest Roy (.04)	1	1	1
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1100	Jacobs (F L.)	4	3¾	3¾
1000	Jeannette Gla	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Jer CP&L 7 pf (7)	93	93¾	93
800	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	2¾	2¾

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

80	Koppers Co pf (6)	100¼	100	100
100	Krueger Brew (½g)	5¾	57	57¾
100	Lack RR Nd	28½	28½	28½
2600	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	11½	12
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2600	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Line Material (½e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Lipton pf (1½)	19¼	19¼	19¼
300	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Long Is Ltg	11	11	11
100	Long Is L pfB	26	26	26
1200	Loudon Pack g	8¾	8¾	8¾
8500	Louis Ldg (.10g)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Manati Sug war	1	1	1
100	Mapes Cons (2)	28	28	28
100	Marion St Show	4¾	4¾	4¾
1300	Mass Util Asso	1¼	¾	1¼
700	McCord Rad B	2½	2½	2½
10	Mead John (.75a)	133	133	133
500	Merritt-C&S	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Mer-C&SpfA (1¾k)	106	106	106
100	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
2800	Mich Bumper	11	¾	¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
400	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1400	Mid St P Avtc.45g	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1¼	1	1¼
100	Mid West Corp (.35e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Midvale (½g)	25	25	25
6300	Minn Min&M (.30g)	56¼	55½	55½
3100	Molybdenum	8	7½	8
	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Moody Inv pf pf (3)	23¼	23¼	23½
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Mount Prod (.60)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	15	15	15
100	Nachman-Sp (3¼e)	12	12	12
600	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	10	9¾	10
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
500	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10¾	10¼	10¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (⅛g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Nat Trans (1¼e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
1400	Nat Un Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Nebr Pow pf (7)	106	106	106
100	Nestle-LeMurA (.30k)	3¼	3¼	3¼
378	NEPA 6% pf (1k)	37½	37	37½
100	NH Clock	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100	NJ zinc (⅓)	63¾	64¼	63¾
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	2	2	2
200	NY&HonRos (2.55e)	31	30¼	31
100	NY Marchand (.12g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
18	NY P&L 96 pf (6)	98¼	98¼	98¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
30	NY P&L 7¼ pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
100	NYShipbrdrdn (.50)	20¼	20¼	20¼
70	NY Wat Swe pf	77	77	77
2600	Niag Hud Pow	3¾	3½	3½
228	Niag Hud 1 pf	80	80	80
43600	Niag Hud A war	3-64	3-64	3-64
1300	Nias-Sem-P (½g)	10½	10¾	10½
4300	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	89	89	89
10	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	106	106	106
1500	Nor Sta Pw A	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Ogden Corp	11	10¾	11
1100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	12	11¾	12
100	Overseas Sec (.30g)	3	3	3
800	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32	33¾	33
10	Pac Lt Pow pf (5)	104½	104½	104½
1300	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	7¾	8
50	Parker Pen (1)	19½	19½	19½
2400	Pennroad (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pepsi-Col pf (7)	87½	87½	88
100	PsWat&Pow (4)	87¾	87¾	87¾
108	Pepperell (10)	117	116	116½
100	Phila Co (⅓g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Phillips Pet (.75e)	6	6	6
1000	Phoenix Sec	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Pines Win Pf (.40)	7	7	7
2600	Pioneer Gold	48	48	48
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	1¾	1¾	1¾
120	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	87½	87½	87½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Plough Inc (.60)	80¾	80¾	80¾
1300	Polaris Min (.03e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Potrero Sugar	1	1	1
1300	Premeir Old (h.06)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Pyrod Corp	1	1	1
25	PugSdP&L 5pf	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	Pug SdP&L $6 pf	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	Pyrene (.80e)	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154	154	154
6000	RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	RwrAtLgt Sec (.15g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	RwrAtUt Inv A	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Red Bank Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Reiter-Fost	7-32	7-32	¼
600	Republic Avia (⅛g)	6	4	3¾
300	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Rome Cable (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Root Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Royal Type (4)	56½	55¾	56
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4½	4½
2600	St Regis Paper	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	St Reg Pap pf (3½k)	123	122½	122½
700	Salt Dome Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Schulte (DA)	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Schulte (DA) pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
700	Scovill Mfg (½g)	38¾	38¾	38¾
300	Scullin Stl (2)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1400	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
800	Selberling Rub (½g)	6¾	6¼	6¾
900	Selected Indus	1	⅞	1
150	Selected Ind cv	8¼	8	8¼
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	58	58	58
600	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	58½	57¾	58½
100	Sentry Safe	¾	¾	¾
400	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	85½	85½	85½
150	Silex (1)	11	10¾	11
150	Solar Aire (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Solonone (.05g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
50	S W Penn P L	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	So Ed B pf (1½)	31	31	31
100	SouPipe L	8¾	7¾	8
100	Span Sa Gen reg	¼	¼	¼
50	Stand G&E pf (1.60)	14	14	14
50	Stand Drg pf (1.60)	14	14	14
300	St Oil Ky (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
4300	St Pow & Lt	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	St Pow & L pf	24¼	23¾	24¼
4100	Stand Sil-Lead	1	1	1
100	Stand Tube B	2	2	2
300	Starrett Corp vtc	11	11	11
100	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	8½	8½	8½
300	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Stetson (JB)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Sullivan Mach	16¼	16¼	16¼
1900	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Sunray Oil pf (3¾)	49	49	49
400	Taggart	4	3¾	4
1700	Technicolor	9¼	8¾	9¼
100	Texon Oil & L (.10g)	8	8	8
250	Thew Shovel (½g)	21	20¼	20¼
100	Tilo Roof (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Todd Shipyds (½g)	60	59½	60
7600	Trans-Lux	3½	1¾	2½
200	Tri-Cont war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	4	4
100	Union G Can	6	6	6
100	Unit Chem	12½	12½	12½
1700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	7	7	7
3300	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
3500	Unit Gas	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	119¼	119¼	119¼
1300	Unit Gas war	¼	7-32	¼
10000	Unit Lt&Pow A	¾	¾	¾
300	Unit Lt & Pow B	27	26½	27
800	Unit Lt & Pow pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Unit Molasses (.15e)	67½	67	67¼
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Unit Stk Ar pf (1½)	69¾	69¾	69¾
25	US&I Sec pf (5e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3200	US Foil B	20	19¾	20
200	U S Lines pf (.70)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	U S Radiator	2¾	2¼	2¾
400	U S Rub Recl	2¾	2¼	2¾
500	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2¾	2¼	2¾
1300	Univ Corp vtc	15¾	14¾	15¾
400	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Valspar Corp	1½	1¾	1¾
300	Venezuel Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Virg Pub Svc pf	87½	86	86
300	Wentworth Mfg (½e)	3	3	3
100	Fest Va C&C (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	West Air Lines	8	7¾	7¾
100	W'morel'd Coal (1g)	23¾	23¼	23½
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	5½	5½	5½
3400	Wright Harg (h.40)	7	7	7

Total stock sales today, estimated 298,000; year ago, 151,665 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
40	Am P&L 6s 2016	100⅝	100½	100¼
6	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	91	91	91
41	As Elec 4½s 53	87	86¼	87
39	As G&E 5s 50	17¾	17	17¾
1	As G&E 5½s 77	17¾	17¾	17¾
17	As G&E 6s 48	17¾	17	17¾
5	As G&E 4½s 48	17¾	17¾	17¾
38	As G&E 4½s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Baldw L 6s 50	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
7	Can Ubr P 5s 53	95½	95½	95½
33	Can Ld 4½s 54	29	28¾	29
6	Cen St El 5s 48	29	29	29
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	90	90	90
8	Cities Ser 5s 58	88¼	88¼	88¼
26	Cities Ser 5s 50	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91½	91½	91½
1	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	91⅝	91¾	91¾
6	Con G&L Bs 3½s 71	110⅝	110½	110½
6	Cont G&E 5s 58A	91	90¾	90¾
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
40	East G&P 4s 56A	86¼	86¼	86½
7	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	104½	104½
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	95¾	95⅝	95¾
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	92½	92½	92½
20	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	105	105	105
6	Ind Svc 5s 50	83½	83	83
3	Int P Sec 6½s 55Cxe	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Inters Pow 5s 57	79¼	79¼	79¼
1a	P&L 4½s 58A	107	107	107
1	JacksonvGas 5s 42 st	52	52	52
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	122	122	122
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	108½	108½	108½
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105½	105½	105½
1	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	99	99	99
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	99¼	99

Crimson Hopes to Win Hockey Series—Local Fans Rooting for Little Dom

Harvard Six Faces Yale On Garden Ice Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Johnny Chase, coach of the Harvard hockey team, is a pretty confident fellow. He has played against Yale himself, has coached Harvard teams which have played Yale, and knows full well that against Yale anything can happen. Yet he says easily and surely that the Crimson puckmen will beat the Blue tomorrow night at Boston Garden.

Yesterday noon Johnny was watching his Harvards scrimmage the Bruins, and between words of advice to his players he commented on the coming contest with the Elis. "We beat them down in New Haven 4-1 last Saturday, and we should do it again. If we don't, there's something radically wrong."

Play-Off Game

"Supposing Yale should beat Harvard—would there be a play-off game as usual?" we asked.

"If we lose, we don't deserve a play-off," came Johnny's quick answer, and it was plain to see he meant just what he said.

Chase, who as a Harvard player himself never lost to Yale on the ice, has full reason to be confident of victory tomorrow, for his current sextet has set up one of the best Crimson records in years. Not a team of stars, nor even with one outstanding individual, it has what many college outfits lack—skating ability and a ground work in fundamentals.

Bruins Impressed

The Bruins were impressed with the endurance of the Harvard boys. "They skate hard all the time and they skate well," was the consensus of opinion in the pros' room after practice, and it appeared the Bruins had really enjoyed themselves during the hour's workout.

Harvard's record this season shows 12 victories, two losses, both to Dartmouth, and one tie with Dartmouth. Yale has won seven and lost four, including two to Dartmouth. The boys from Hanover walked off with the Pentagonal League championship again, but interesting to note, the Crimson beat every team in the league that Dartmouth beat by bigger scores. Chase thinks Harvard should have beaten Dartmouth at least once—the scores in the three games were 10-8, 7-4, and 4-4—but is quick to praise the Big Green as the best college team his boys faced.

Harvard Starters

Johnny plans to start Capt. Earle Acker at center, Bill Harding and Caleb Loring on the wings, Dick Meechem and Fenton Taylor at defense, and Goodwin Harding in goal. His second line will see Al Everts at center, flanked by George Burton and Dick Harding, and his third will have Ozzie Elliott pivoting for Tom Ayres and Alexander Macmillan. Spare defensemen include Tom Cowen and Marc Beebe.

Everts is high scorer for the team with 19 goals and 34 assists for 53 points, with Dick Harding second on 28 goals and 14 assists. Burton has an 8-13-23 record; Bill Harding 13-10-23; Acker 9-9-18; and Loring 13-3-16.

Yale Line-Up

Coach Murray Murdoch of Yale will probably start Pete Guernsey at center, George Burgin and J. O. Wright on the wings, Archie Harmon and Clinton Meyer at defense, and E. F. Swift in goal. His other two lines have been Tilghman, Pyle, and McIlwaine, and Joyce, Boynton, and Hurd, while Neville and Kistler have been the alternate defense.

This will be the 90th game of the 43d series between the two traditional rivals, with Harvard trying to stop a Yale domination that has extended over the past three years. The Crimson holds the edge in series 27 to 14, with one tied, and also the edge in games with 53 victories to 32 for the Blue. Four games were tied.

The complete Harvard-Yale hockey series record follows:

H-Y Hockey Champions

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—0
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3, 4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2, 3—1
1904	Harvard	5—2, 4—3
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	5—0
1910	Harvard	3—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 4—2
1917	Yale	3—0, 0—5, 3—0
1918	No series.	
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0 *3—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 6—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 3—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2
1930	Tie	*3—2, 1—3, 2—2
1931	Yale	5—1, 3—1
1932	Harvard	4—1, 1—1, 4—4
1933	Harvard	1—4, 4—1, 4—3
1934	Yale	2—6, 3—1, 5—4
1935	Yale	3—2, 1—4, 3—2
1936	Harvard	5—2, 11—6
1937	Harvard	8—5, 5—0
1938	Yale	4—5, 3—2, 2—1
1939	Harvard	2—2, 7—3
1940	Yale	4—2, 5—1
1941	Yale	8—2, 8—2
1942	Yale	4—2, 4—3

*Harvard score first. Harvard 27, Yale 14, one tie.

Fiddler McGee, the Farmer

HARDIN, Ill., March 5 (AP). — Meet Bill McGee the farmer, who's going to pitch on the home front instead of from the New York Giant mound this season.

While other ball players get ready for spring training, Fiddler Bill is tuning his streamlined tractor for spring plowing on his 225-acre farm in Calhoun County.

He has notified the Giants he is classed as 3-C (an essential farm worker) by his draft board—but if he ceases to run his farm he'll go into 1-A. Today, with all his farm help inducted, he's as busy as the man who came to dinner.

He shipped 44 head of cornfattened hogs to market last week. has 200 more on hand. An enthusiastic farmer, McGee tackles anything that needs to be done—and he already can be counted as a home-front casualty.

A large cottonwood tree stood between his house and a small shed. Bill thought it ought to be cut down. He proceeded to cut away. Finally it teetered on its stump, weaved toward the house, then toppled onto the shed with a terrific crash.

"Sure was good it fell on the shed instead of the house," says Bill.

In National Singles

Gretchen Merrill

This 17-year-old star of The Skating Club of Boston is one of the leading contenders for the national singles figure-skating championship being contested at New York over the week end. Her teacher is Mrs. Guy Owens, the former Maribel Vinson of local and national skating fame.

Gehringer Says Grove Fastest He Ever Faced

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (AP) —Lieut. Charles Leonard Gehringer, trim and natty in his Navy uniform, looked back over 17 years of baseball as a Detroit Tiger star and did not even hesitate over the question: Who was the fastest pitcher you ever faced?

"It was Lefty Grove, when he was with the Philadelphia Athletics," he said with finality. "Grove threw the hardest ball I've seen. He was faster than Bob Feller of Cleveland, in my opinion.

The Toughest

"Grove also was the toughest I ever batted against. Being a left hander he had that advantage on a left-handed hitter. Feller has a terrific speed ball, but I had less trouble with him than with Grove.

"The best National League pitcher I ever went up against was Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals. He had everything, speed and a good curve. They used to talk about Diz being eccentric, but he sure was smart on the mound. I never batted against Walter Johnson, but most of the baseball men who should know claim that in his prime with Washington he was faster than any other pitcher the game has known."

Lieutenant Gehringer, newly assigned to the Navy Pre-Flight School at St. Mary's College, will coach baseball there. He says he will not return to the professional end of the sport, either as a player or a manager.

Had .321 Mark

His 17-year batting average of .321 makes him something of an authority on hitting. During his time he sized up two mighty maulers, namely, the one and only Babe Ruth of Yankee fame and Ted Williams, the more recent slugger of the Boston Red Sox.

Of the two, Gehringer leans toward Williams in the matter of power hitting. This in spite of the fact the Bambino set the home run record of 60 in 1927.

"Ruth had an easier right field to hit to in Yankee Stadium than Williams had in the Red Sox park, with its windy hazards," said Gehringer. "I'd like to have seen them on the same club. I think Ted would have outpowered the Babe."

Pro Grid Heads Convene April 6

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 5

The National Football League's annual meetings will be held in Chicago April 6, 7 and 8, Commissioner Elmer Layden said.

Attention will be centered on the player draft, postponed from last December, adoption of a schedule and discussion of rules.

Layden said he did not expect any major changes in playing rules, but that it was possible the player limit may be lowered and further schedule changes adopted to curtail travel.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP) — Among the responses to the Phils' bid for free-agent ball players was a call from a fellow who offered to improve Danny Litwhiler's batting average at the cost only of a season ticket by playing a banjo in the bleachers while Danny was in the field to "keep him in a good mood." . . . The unkindest cut, though, was the Cleveland Plain Dealer headline: "Phils now particular; won't hire semi-pros."

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Emil Von Elling, who has coached all three, says his newest mile star, Frank Dixon, is quicker to learn about pacing himself and avoiding mistakes than either Glenn Cunningham or Les MacMitchell . . . That girls' pro softball league won't invade Chicago's Wrigley Field this year. It will get its start in smallers such as South Bend, Peoria, Gary, and Racine, where war industries are booming.

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New York's Hakoah A. C. plans to donate a cup in memory of Meyer Levin, Colin Kelly's bombardier who took part in more than 50 raids. The trophy will go to the best soccer team in the United States . . . Navy Lieut. Joe McCluskey, who has been too busy conditioning Cadets at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School to do any foot racing this winter, will try to furnish some competition for Greg Rice in the 2½-mile special at the Catholic University meet Monday . . . A few days before Lieut. Joseph Szczygiel, former Wayne University guard, was reported missing in Northern Africa, George Sherman, Wayne publicist, received a letter in which Joe complained because he could make only one bombing trip a day over enemy territory.

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Jerry Sprague of the Clovis, N. M., News-Journal nominates Windy Nicklaus, who was Texas Tech's first football captain, as the most misfortunate coach of 'em all . . . Nicklaus turned out two State champion teams at Amarillo, Texas, Junior College only to have the school drop football . . . Ditto at Altus, Okla., Junior College . . . Oklahoma Baptist quit after Windy had given them their first conference title . . . Borger, Texas, High School survived a season under Windy's tutelage, but he left last spring to become an assistant coach at West Texas State . . . So the other day West Texas decided to abandon all athletics for the duration.

Major Magnates Meet to Consider Balata-Cork Ball

CINCINNATI, March 5 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, will meet representatives of the American and National Leagues in Chicago March 12 to report on the results of tests given to an improved balata-cork center ball.

Warren C. Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds and chairman of a committee named to study tests on the new ball, said today an originally proposed center was rejected last December because of insufficient resiliency.

The manufacturer, however, developed an improved balata-cork center and a report on tests will be submitted to Landis tomorrow.

Landis, in turn, will meet six days later with President Will Harridge of the American League and Giles, representing the senior loop, and is expected to submit formal findings at that time, Giles said.

Cubs Sell Pressnell

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Purchase of Forest (Tot) Pressnell, 35, a right-handed pitcher, from the Chicago Cubs, was announced by the Milwaukee club with whom he played for five years before 1936, when he was sold to Brooklyn. He went to the Cubs in 1941.

White Sox Walk To and From Park

By the Associated Press

French Lick Ind., March 5

They aren't even here yet and already the Chicago White Sox have a new stunt added to their spring training routine at this southern Indiana town.

Now they're to walk a mile to their practice field — and what hurts more, walk home after the drill. The Sox will stay in the same hotel with the Chicago Cubs, but have changed their mind about a diamond and are taking over a grassy plot at West Baden, a long mile from the hotel.

Around The Hub

Bill Cowley, the Bruins' veteran center, is assured of at least two first-place votes in the consideration for the Hart Trophy, awarded annually to the player judged most valuable to his team in the National Hockey League. Harold Kaese of the Globe and Fred Knight of the Traveler, official voters in Boston, have announced they have put Bill at the top of the list. Cowley won this award in 1941, the season he led the league in scoring and set a new record for assists.

♦ ♦ ♦

Altogether 12 hockey writers—two in each city containing a N. H. L. team—will vote for the award. They must name 10 players, with first place counting 10 points, second place nine points, and so on. The player having the highest total of points is awarded the trophy. Last year's winner was Tommy Anderson of Brooklyn Americans.

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Manager Art Ross of the Bruins was in Toronto today for a meeting of the Board of Governors to discuss play-off dates, etc. At the same time, you can be sure that Art is keeping his eyes peeled for any stray hockey players. "If I find one I think can help us, I'll bring him home," he said just before he left yesterday afternoon. "The Boston hockey public has been good to us, and we don't want to let them down." Ross is also getting late reports on various players in the American League. He's evidently leaving no rink unsearched.

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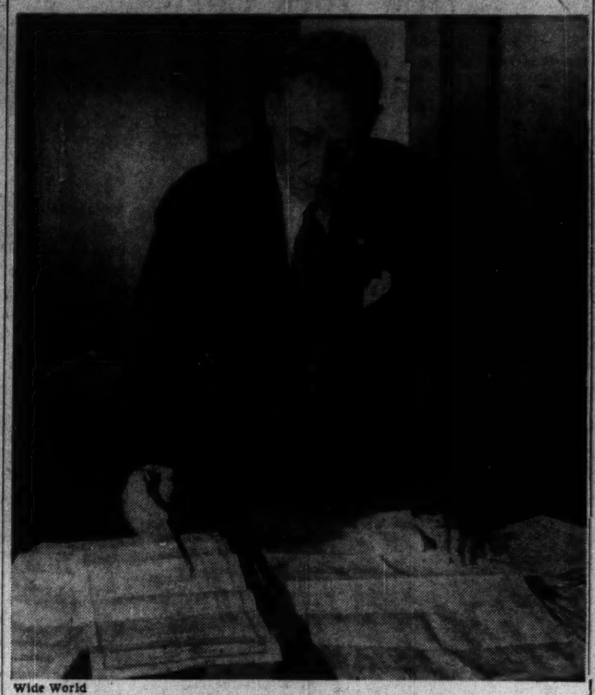
A forlorn spectator at tomorrow night's Harvard-Yale hockey game at the Garden will be husky Johnny Paine, the Crimson captain who was graduated a little more than a month ago, Johnny never played on a hockey team that beat Yale, and this winter it appeared that he would finally lead the team to turn back the Elis. Having been graduated, however, Johnny must sit on the sidelines and watch the boys do what he might have done. Paine is now an Ensign in the Navy and is awaiting his orders.

Briefs . . . In his first year as a varsity hockey coach, "Red" Linskey of Northeasterin guided his Huskies to seven wins and two losses in the New England Intercollegiate League, thus bringing in the championship and the Donald P. Sands Memorial Trophy to Northeastern for the first time . . . By coming in first and second in the 440-yard event, Bill Rolph and Marty Anderholm of Dartmouth enabled their team to win a 38-37 victory over Springfield College in a swimming meet here last night . . . Medford and Melrose will play the finals in the Metropolitan Boston hockey tournament . . . Northeastern is sending seven trackmen to the I.C.4-A meet in New York tomorrow . . . Nine players, four of their freshmen, and two managers have been awarded letters for work on Northeastern's basketball team during the past season.

Schedule Maker



Wide World

Clement J. Schwener

Manager of the safe-deposit department of the United States Trust Company in Boston, Schwener for several years has handled the involved problem of compiling the National and American League schedules. This year he saved the majors over a million and a half passenger miles. The N. L. schedule is released Monday, and the American a week later.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Laughs From Other Springs

Spring training as we used to know it seems very distant, yet the memories linger—memories loaded with laughs.

Little Tommy Carey of the Red Sox will never forget one afternoon in Old Havana. Having changed his shirt in the broken-down clubhouse at Tropical Stadium, Tom picked up his glove, took a mouthful of water, blew it all over Lefty Grove's shoes and sprang for the door, with the big southpaw in hot pursuit.

Carey was doing fine until, upon opening the door, discovered suddenly and too late that he had picked the wrong end of the clubhouse and that on the other side of the threshold was a drop of some 15 feet onto a pile of folding chairs.

One on Dobson

On that same trip, rolling across the Straits of Florida between Havana and Miami, the gang had a laugh on Joe Dobson.

It was rough on the water that night and the forward sector of the ship was roped off. Officers came around, suggesting that anyone not wishing to get sprayed by the briny deep had best stay inside.

But Dobson was a courageous youth and had no intention of missing part of the adventure. Out he went, only to return a minute later, soaked to the skin and looking for all the world like a collie which had just been pulled out of a pond. Nobody could be sure whether those were tears or the ocean dripping from his chin as he said: "And my other suit is back in Sarasota."

There was Jim Bagby's first morning in the Sarasota clubhouse. Across the room was Ben Chapman.

"Say, Bagby," said Chapman. "I met the chief of police down town last night. He knew your dad well, and says that if you get in trouble, to be sure and see him."

To which Bagby answered dryly: "Brother, if I get in trouble, I'm sure to see him."

Johnny Quinn, now secretary of the Braves under his Dad, but once connected with the Red Sox, can tell one on himself.

The Sox were making a tiresome jaunt across Georgia one spring, and on this particular evening the train, as usual, was more than an hour behind schedule. Most of the boys were hungry, and when the train came to a halt at an unknown hamlet, Johnny sprang into action.

Down the Pullman aisle he dashed, out through the door and down the steps of the car; then across the station platform and into a small restaurant beyond.

"Get me two dozen chicken sandwiches, in a hurry!" shouted John to the startled proprietor, who immediately disappeared into the kitchen.

But the boys never did get the sandwiches. The kitchen doors were still swinging as young John, catching a glimpse of the moving train, dashed madly back over the route he had just taken.

"I've always wondered who ate those sandwiches," says Johnny.

A Technicality

Teddy Williams gave the crowd many a laugh at Sarasota. Still vivid is the picture of Ted walking into the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, a bag of oranges under one arm, a quart of milk under the other and a 10-cent sailor hat on top of his head.

It took Tim Hall, the Terrace manager, some time to convince Williams that he should wear a coat in the dining room during the dinner hour. "It's all right to be in your shirt sleeves at noon, but don't let me catch you coming in through this door in the evening without a coat."

"Let me get this straight," Williams said. "You'll let me alone if I walk through this door wearing a coat?"

"That's right," nodded Hall.

But you can imagine Tim's surprise that same evening when Ted breezed confidently through the dining room door wearing a flashy sport coat, walked over to his table, took off the coat, hung it over the back of his chair, rolled up his sleeves and sat down with a wide grin and a: "How about some service!"

Athletes to Receive Extra Shoe Coupons

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shoe rationing won't result in barefooted football and baseball games this year.

The Office of Price Administration has ruled that professional athletes, who require special footwear, may obtain extra coupons so that they may have two pair of athletic shoes on hand at all times.

There are no restrictions on the manufacture of sport shoes, except golf shoes, which have been barred for the duration by the WPB. The survey branch of the OPA says athletic shoe stocks on dealers' shelves were approximately normal for the spring season.

Fleming Retired

CLEVELAND, March 5 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians lost a regular first baseman yesterday when stocky Les Fleming asked to be placed on the voluntarily retired list for the duration.

The Tribe's Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh said he would take such action since Fleming plans to continue working in a Beaumont, Texas, shipyard unless called to service.

Giants Sign Rookies

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announced Thursday the signing of two pitchers and an outfielder, all rookies.

Come Back Of Di Maggio Is Boston Hope

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's baseball faithful today was talking and thinking about Dom Di Maggio and hoping that, after his Naval duties have ended, he will be able to return to Fenway Park and his starring role with the Red Sox.

The "Little Professor" has for several weeks been undergoing treatment in San Francisco for an injury to his right eye, believed sustained in an exhibition game at Cooperstown, N. Y., a couple of seasons ago.

Nice Boy

Boston fans and critics are "rooting" hard for Di Maggio to come back to the scene of his early triumphs—come back because he not only is a big league ball player with rare talents, but also because he is one of the nicest kids who ever hung his clothes in an American League locker room, in this or any other town. The Red Sox, particularly Manager Joe Cronin, would not find it a simple matter to replace him.

Of course, the Little Professor was not being counted upon for 1943. His Naval duties figured to keep him busy from one end of the schedule to the other, just as they will keep Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky and others away from Fenway Park. But when the war ends —when the Sox and the rest of the majors can once more settle down at full strength to the pennant races—Cronin and the Sox will need young Di Maggio to patrol center field as only he can.

Close to Joe

Joe Di Maggio, Dom's big brother of Yankee fame, is quite generally considered the outstanding ball player in the majors today. And yet, it is surprising how many ball players—men who play with and against them both—give little Dom as big a vote as Joe. They will tell you that Joe hits a ball further, but that as an all-around performer, the Little Professor stays right on his big brother's heels—at times, perhaps, even passes him.

In one respect, at least, Dominic has something on any other outfielder you can name. He can charge a ground ball. It takes a man with sure hands to do it, because if his judgment is bad and the ball gets past him, it means at least one extra base for the hitter, and possibly two or three.

As a hustler and all-around nice fellow, the little professor has few equals in this corner of the baseball world. Team play is his chief concern. Personal averages are secondary. A clean liver, Dom is a credit to the game. Let's hope he comes back in a hurry.

Canadiens Need Win Over Leafs, Says Dick Irvin

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	22	12	10	54	149	107
Boston	23	17	7	53	175	162
Toronto	20	18	6	46	177	141
Chicago	17	15	12	46	156	149
Montreal	18	19	8	44	159	172
New York	10	29	7	27	141	226

Result March 4

Montreal 7, New York 2.

By the Associated Press

The Montreal Canadiens will be in the Stanley Cup play-offs if they defeat the Toronto Maple Leafs Saturday night in Toronto. This opinion was expressed by Montreal's Coach, Dick Irvin, before the start of last night's game with the New York Rangers in Madison Square Garden.

Irvin also included a victory over the Rangers in his pre-game statement and his boys obliged with a 7-2 pasting of the hapless Blue Shirts.

Five Games Left

Montreal, by winning, jumped to within two points of the Chicago Black Hawks and the Leafs who are tied for third place.

Montreal has five games remaining while the Leafs and Hawks have six. Both Chicago and Toronto meet the League-leading Detroit Red Wings three times each. Montreal plays three of its games on the road while the Leafs and Hawks play four.

Another reason for Irvin's optimism is the fact that Chicago sports the worst road record in the circuit. The Hawks have won only three of their 21 away-from-home frays so far this campaign.

The Canadiens got off to a flying start against the Rangers, taking a 2-0 lead in the opening round. Joe Benoit and Ray Getliffe hammered the disc past New York's Bill Beveridge in this frame.

Rangers Score

The New Yorkers came back in the middle session on goals by Hank Goldup and Clint Smith but in between these markers, Gordon Drillon of the Canadiens also scored.

In the final period the Flying Frenchmen rose up in full fury, flashing the red light four times, Toe Blake tallied twice in 22 seconds. Buddy O'Connor and Dutch Hiller, former Ranger, also netted the puck for the Irvinites.

Geary Quits Baseball

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Gene (Huck) Geary of Buffalo, Pittsburgh Pirate shortstop, says he intends to quit baseball for the duration and remain at his job in a Buffalo war plant.

Eddie Is Ready —By Pap'

Eddie LAKE
COMES UP FROM SACRAMENTO TO TAKE JOHNNY PESKY'S SPOT AT SHORT FOR THE RED SOX
HE'LL GET TWO
I'LL GET ON BASE SOMEHOW!
EDDIE ISN'T MUCH OF A HITTER, BUT HE KNOWS HOW TO COAX WALKS OUT OF PITCHERS
A FUGITIVE FROM THE CARDINALS' CHAIN-GANG, HE CAN FIELD WITH ANY SHORTSTOP AROUND TODAY
Pap

The infield of the Boston Red Sox should shape up fairly well on the field even with Eddie Lake substituting at shortstop for Johnny Pesky, the freshman sensation of last year, who is now taking training as a naval aviation cadet. Lake, a fugitive from the St. Louis Cardinals' chain-gang, and late of Sacramento, is a capable fielder and should fit in with Tony Lupien, Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor when it comes to tossing the ball around, but at the plate he is likely to prove a poor substitute for Pesky, who batted .331.

Lake was picked up by the Cardinals out of Castleman High in Oakland, Calif. He shaped up as a fine prospect although he was on the small side and gave little promise of developing into a hitter. After playing the full schedule of 164 games with Houston of the Texas League in 1939, and creating a record of 153 walks, he was given a trial with the Cardinals. He spent the 1941 season with the Cardinals substituting for Martin Marion. He failed to impress at the plate, however, and last season found himself toiling for Sacramento under Pepper Martin.

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Elliott Roosevelt Defends Brothers' Record in War

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, answering an attack on the war record of his brothers, asked today that their critic "lay off," saying, "Let us fight without being stabbed in the back for the sake of politics."

In a letter from North Africa to Representative Fritz C. Lanham (D) of Texas, the President's son said he didn't care whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat, but did wish everyone would get together and get the war won. He said he was tired and wanted to go home and live in peace on his ranch with his family.

Mr. Lanham made the letter public on the House floor today, as he assailed criticism directed by Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, earlier this week in the House.

Mr. Lambertson said that "Franklin, Jr., and his du Pont wife were doing the night clubs of New York."

In Col. Elliott Roosevelt's letter he said:

"I have just had an opportunity of seeing my father over here, and he gave me the first American newspapers I have seen since I left the States last September.

"In the papers I read something which deeply disturbs me. A fellow Congressman of yours has undertaken to criticize some of my brothers and their war records by stating that two of them were pulled out of combat zones so that they would not be exposed to danger. Inasmuch as I know the Congressman could not be referring to me, because I am here with the troops in North Africa, and because I know that my brother Franklin has been on a destroyer in the North Atlantic and still is, there can be only two brothers to whom the gentleman in question refers, my brothers James and John."

Elliott Roosevelt then told of his brother James' action to date.

"I happen to know that James has insisted on carrying on, on active duty, even though he is not physically up to the strain of combat."

And as for his brother John, Col. Elliott Roosevelt said he was in the naval supply corps, and had been trying ever since he got in to go on foreign service. He added that his brother James has won the Navy Cross for gallantry in action.

"Such criticism aimed at men who are fighting for their country strikes me as sort of unfair. They can't answer back. We feel we are fighting for all America. We are not in politics. In the forces there is a unity of purpose—the continuation of American freedom and Americans ideals.

"If the Congressman questions my service," Elliott added, "you might tell him that I have spent over two thirds of my service in the past two years on foreign duty."

As Mr. Lanham finished reading the letter, there was applause from both the Democratic and Republican sides of the aisle. After the Texan had described Mr. Lambertson's attack as "improper and unfair," Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R) of New York arose to declare that Mr. Lanham was "voicing the sentiment of those on this side of the aisle, too."

"Elliott Roosevelt," declared Mr. Lanham, "is fighting the enemy, not Members of Congress. Surely it is the duty of all members of Congress to help such boys fight the enemy and not be directing attacks against the boys themselves."

Mr. Lanham then presented the records of the President's four sons, which because of Mr. Lambertson's "utterances" he said he had decided to present to the House "for the record in order that we may get on about winning this war and stop attacking one another."

Isolationist Bloc Broken; Clark Drafts U. S. Pledge

Continued from Page 1

either of the State Department or the White House, were disinclined today to commit themselves publicly on the pending Clark resolution before it is put into the shape which the Senator himself intends to advance, but there is no doubt that it will be warmly welcomed and earnestly backed by the Administration. They fully realize its political and historical importance and see in it assurance that the Government will be able to conduct the peace negotiations, now and later, with confidence that Congress is behind its objectives.

This decision by Senator Clark is a considerable wrench from the political pattern he has followed for many years and therefore represents a signal expression on his open-mindedness and integrity, for Senator Clark was not only a prime mover among the isolationists and one of their pillars before Pearl Harbor but he was upholding a long and powerful non-interventionist tradition.

Representative Champ Clark was his father and as Speaker of the House in 1917, he strongly fought the declaration of war and later joined the late Senators Lodge, Borah and Reed in opposing the League of Nations. Later Senator Clark's political tutor and ideal was former Senator James A. Reed whom the Wilson supporters sought unsuccessfully to purge in 1922.

Senator Clark's intention is to introduce a concurrent resolution which would bring by majority vote both the House and the Senate behind positive and assured American participation in the peace. He is now working on the phrasing of the resolution and one draft reads as follows:

"For the purpose of asserting the intention of the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States to support (in such instances as, by its constitutional function, it has not initiated) all practical measures to establish and maintain, after the end of the present war, a system of collective security that will insure a durable peace and protect all law-abiding nations against future aggressions, and provide them with guarantees that they shall enjoy the rights of self-determination and the privileges of liberty, it is hereby

"Resolved, That the Senate and the House, constituting the Congress of the United States of America, favor the establishment of such a system of collective security as is described above, including international social, economic and military protections; and favor the effective participation of the Government of the United States in the maintenance of this system."

Federal Grand Jury Indicts 18 Men On Distillery Charges in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Eighteen men, including 11 from Utica, were indicted today by a Federal grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to violate laws relating to illegal distilleries.

The United States Attorney's office said the defendants are alleged to have operated a ring of illicit distilleries in Oneida, Otsego and Chenango Counties.

Other indictments handed up in a partial report to Judge Frederick H. Bryant included:

Lowell Sherry Letourneau, St. Johnsbury, Vt., failure to report for Selective Service induction at Syracuse; Margaret Frances Anderson, Cornwall, Ontario, bringing an alien into the United States illegally; Simone Yvette Helen de Lorme, Cornwall, Ontario, presenting false papers in an attempt to enter the United States.

Move to Prevent Spanish Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—An appeal to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and other world leaders to intercede with Generalissimo Francisco Franco to prevent executions and reprisals against 100,000 Spaniards who, it is reported, are to be returned from France to Spain, was issued by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee here March 4.

The organization, which is making arrangements for a city-wide conference at the Astor Hotel here on March 6 for the immediate release of 30,000 Spaniards and members of the International Brigades interned in North Africa, said it had received reports of the Spanish repatriation move from Switzerland by way of Mexico.

"American tradition of justice and humanity demand your intercession with Generalissimo Franco to prevent executions and reprisals," the Committee said in its telegram to Mr. Hull. "Of 1,500,000 Spanish Republicans imprisoned by Franco, thousands have been taken out and shot. Your good offices must prevent repetition of the same fate for these 100,000 Spanish anti-Fascist allies who fought for the same principles America today is fighting for."

Gould Alumni to Meet

Alumni of Gould Academy in Bethel, Maine, or persons who have attended Gould Academy and who have lost contact with their former schoolmates, are invited to get in touch with Miss Doris Stevens, 14 Western Avenue, Natick, Mass., chairman of the Greater Boston Gould Alumni Club. Plans are under way for a meeting of the group to be held in Boston in the near future.

Chavez Backs Plan to Feed Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, whose special committee recently investigated economic conditions in Puerto Rico, supports the Interior Department plan for an advisory committee of experts to determine what food is shipped there. He said this seemed to him to be the solution to the Island's food problems.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced that a Trades Advisory Committee was being set up, composed of manufacturers and exporters, to rule on the type of foods and goods to be sent to Puerto Rico instead of allowing the Agricultural Marketing Administration to reach such decisions.

Senator Chavez said the people with whom he conferred in Puerto Rico would be in favor of such a proposal, especially where the exporters "who know more about what the Island needs" are being consulted.

He said the Island would have "no objection" to Secretary Ickes retaining top control of such a commission, nor any other governental figure, "as long as the people who know best what is needed are consulted."

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, wrote Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico that "it is considered very likely" a House subcommittee will visit the Island to investigate political and economic conditions.

Tugwell Grip Slips

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 5 (AP)—Rafael Arrillaga Torrens, Socialist, was elected Speaker of the Lower House of Puerto Rico's Legislature last night, breaking the one-vote advantage held in the Lower House by the Popular Party which favors the policies of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell.

Señor Arrillaga, who has been voting with the Popular Party for two years, was elected Speaker following the adoption of a committee minority report blaming the incumbent, Samuel Quinones, for the loss of $4,000,000 in gasoline taxes because of 1942 legislation.

Señor Arrillaga, deserting the Popular Party, cast the deciding vote approving the report, which had the approval of the 19 Socialist and Republican representatives. He then cast the deciding ballot on a motion to unseat Speaker Quinones and helped vote himself into the Speaker's chair and boos from the galleries, which were packed with supporters of the Popular Party.

The shakeup in the House menaces any future legislative program of Governor Tugwell, but it is not likely to affect legislation already on the books, since the Popular Party retains firm control in the Senate.

Roosevelt's 11th Year at White House Is Opened With Religious Services

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt began his eleventh year in the White House yesterday at religious services which embraced prayers for strength, for peace and for the enlightenment of our enemies.

Every March 4 since his first inauguration in 1933, Mr. Roosevelt has attended church services in the pattern of those held yesterday in the East Room of the White House. The brief, simple services included familiar hymns and familiar passages from the Episcopal book of common prayer.

In other years the President has gone to nearby St. John's Episcopal Church but the services were brought to the White House this time.

Upwards of 200 persons gathered in the East Room heard Lieut. Frank R. Wilson, a Navy chaplain on leave as rector of Mr. Roosevelt's home church at Hyde Park, N. Y., ask that God "defend us, thy humble servants, in all assaults of our enemies; that we, surely trusting in thy defense, may not fear the power of any adversaries." He asked the Lord to "grant us grace fearlessly to contend against evil, and to make no peace with oppression."

Canada's Message

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5 (AP)—The text of a telegram from Prime Minister Mackenzie King to President Roosevelt as read yesterday by Mr. King in the House of commons:

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States of America.

On this 10th anniversary of your initial inauguration as President of the United States I should like to send to you on behalf of the members of the Parliament of Canada and all your good neighbors in Canada, warmest greetings and every good wish.

I am sure that on this anniversary nothing could be more welcome to you, and to the people of the United States, than the news of the magnificent successes of the air and naval forces under United States command in the continuing offensive against Japan in the Pacific area.

Combined with the onward march of the Red Army in Europe and the sustained assault by the allied forces against Germany, these signal achievements are indeed prophetic of the ultimate defeat of the Axis powers.

In this growing offensive of all the United Nations, let me assure you of our heartfelt wishes for your health and strength as the labors and sacrifices of free peoples throughout the world bring us all nearer the day of final victory. Kindest personal regards.

W. L. Mackenzie King

Press Held Factor In Winning of War

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The nation's newspapers were hailed March 4 by Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana as "one of the most essential and vital factors in the winning of the war."

In a speech in the House, the Indianian assailed "bureaucratic" critics of the press, asserting that "they are self-annointed, but if I were to choose between the bureaucrats and the newspapers for a guardian of the rights of men, I would unhesitatingly choose the newspapers."

"There are some in the various offices of Government who decry the importance of the newspapers, who sneer at them as an institution," he said, "yet I cannot help but observe the steps they take to surround themselves with writers and publicists whose sole purpose is to see that their daily output is printed by the newspapers."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Stree. ASP 9600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5675. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Burnett's Vanilla
2 oz. bottle 33c
4 oz. bottle 63c
Burnett's Muffin Mix
10c Package
BURNETT'S Color Kit
Carried in Cambridge at
SAGE'S
60 Church Street Leonard Street
TRO. 2211 BELmont 4500

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0168
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1140, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

F. H. LANE CO.
A complete line of Winter Clothing for Men
530 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods
Buy Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"Where We Clean ... We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

MITCHELL & COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
NEW SPRING
COTTON DRESS GOODS
49c to 79c yard

Munchy dog food
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
163 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PROFITABLE SELLING
Would you like to supplement your family income by selling on commission famous Avon Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor? We will give you the necessary training.
MISS ILA DYER, 514 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 21496 for appointment

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 MASS. AVE.
.. Large selection of ..
BOXED STATIONERY, GREETING CARDS, BABY BOOKS, HANDBAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY and HANDKERCHIEFS.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.
Get Behind the Men Behind the Gun
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

The most complete line of Spring Suits in Northern New England
Cherry and Webb's

LYNN

Women's Wool & Rayon SLACKS
Navy blue, brown, grey and teal blue. Sizes 12 to 20.
$3.95
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

QUALITY SHOES *for the entire family*
Expertly Fitted by X Ray Service
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD ST.

The Parisian DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers For Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STORE-WIDE CLEARANCE of FURNITURE
Open an Account during
KOTZEN'S 39th FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

CHECK UP AND SEE WHY
Hundreds of Women Now Trade at
THE FACTORY STORE
Find out how they save 40% and more
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
204 Pleasant Street Malden

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
83 Pleasant Street Mal. 0748

LADIES!
Is Your Man in the Service?
His Suit Can Be Converted to A SMART LADIES' MODEL!
Free Estimate
Bring the Suit and Ask for MRS. DUDGEON
THOMAS DUDGEON
Successor to H. Brous, Furrier since 1895
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0288

A Great 2-Day-Only Sale
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Joslin's
WONDER DAYS

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued from previous page)

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
28 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or
between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 6:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. PRATT CO.
(W. H. Fellows, Pres.)
BEST SERVICE POSSIBLE
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 2800

Supplies and Fertilizer for Victory Gardens
Carmote Paint
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel 0900 531 Main Street

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office 48 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 3080
Home Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 178
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

"Where Greater New Bedford Buys Its Food"
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
PHONE 5-7821

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

HOLMES COAL CO.
- COAL
- COKE
- FUEL OIL

332 PLEASANT STREET
Center Office—New Bedford 5-7008
Oil—New Bedford 5-5397

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

WING'S
790 Purchase St., New Bedford
Inspiration for Spring
Fashions that live in Fabrics that last.
New Printzess Coats and Suits for Spring
are here
—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Everything You Need for a Comfortable and Beautiful Home
The HOUSEHOLD
690 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Help Protect American Freedom
BUY WAR BONDS
Save Regularly
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
NEWTON, MASS.

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4000 Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0377
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
800 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL · COAL · COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

ARTHUR ROHMAN
Upholstering
Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture
900 South Street Dial 5289

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Fres. 0630

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 5000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Baby Chicks and Wild Bird Seed
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers, Peat Moss
6 HAVEN ST. Tel. Res. 1141 READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

SOMERVILLE

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
403 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1095-6-7
"FIX IT"
Keep everything in good condition. Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors —Weather Strips—Metal and Wood.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
28-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH·INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3781, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

TELEPHONE CRYSTAL 1473 32 SALEM ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.
Muriel's Beauty Shoppe Permanent Waving
Muriel V. Bradford William H. Bradford
Mothers are shopping early this year for spring wear.
Our Children's Lines are Complete
Shop now for a good selection
Bowser & Company
Wakefield Square Wakefield
Crystal 1422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

FURNITURE
GIFTS JEWELRY
Shop Us FIRST
Complete stock in all departments
Guaranteed Quality—Service
Moderate Prices
Shop at nearest store
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
70 Main Street 90 Broadway
WATERTOWN SOMERVILLE
WAT. 2700 SOM. 1215

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—tooth-paste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WEYMOUTH

DOROTHY ANN
SPECIALTY SHOP
WASHINGTON SQUARE
WEYMOUTH LANDING

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

RADIO—*Buy Now*
we have in stock
GENERAL ELECTRIC—PHILCO
STROMBERG-CARLSON
Service On All Makes
HOWARD H. AMIDON
16 Norwich Street 5-1208

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 123 Phone 4-9558

European Local Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7346.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED.—Lady (40) offers comfortable home and 15/- for companionship; modern house, safe area. SMITH, "Wedgewood," Prospect Avenue, Farnborough.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON.—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57208. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL country house or cottage wanted to rent or buy, easy reach London. Box W-1729, BCM/C&M, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed and sitting room; Gas and coal fire; 35/- partial board or use kitchen; quiet, near shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1734, BCM/C&M, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Good, experienced, all-round COOK required. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HART & HOBBS, Ltd.
62, North Street, Brighton.
Gentlemen's complete outfitters, Tailors, Hatters, UNIFORMS, Ladies' Tailors.

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT
WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

MILLINERY
GOWNS
LINGERIE
BUZZACOTTS
GLOVES
WOOL
KNITTED WEAR
Lissue and Pyramid Handkerchiefs
424, MOSELEY RD., BIRMINGHAM

Orton's
113/115, Stratford Rd., Sparkbrook
are SPECIALISTS in
BABY LINEN
also a good selection of
MILLINERY & GOWNS
always in stock
TEL. VIC. 0768

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON ARPS
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2003

BOURNEMOUTH

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Bournemouth
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, BAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
4, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1381
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Personal Supervision
Estimates and advice free. L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

A. S. PRINCE & Co.
LIMITED
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
1079, Christchurch Rd.
Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 35

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
93 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

F. WILKINS (1930) LTD.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1922
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
219 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
13 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

94a WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria rooms
Clifton. Phone 36781

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

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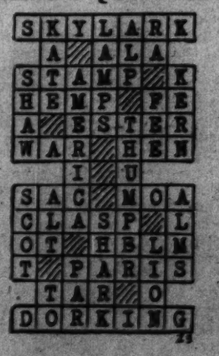

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— By Corka

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In Lighter Vein

Committee Hearings

The taxpayer's the one who pays,
As he digs deeper in his jeans,
Let's hope Congress finds the WAYS
To painlessly extract the MEANS.

The Rebuke

Farmer: "Let me tell you, my friend, that horse knows as much as I do."

Friend: "Well, don't tell anybody else; you might want to sell him some day."

Prodigies

One of our Washington acquaintances reports that an Army public-relations officer recently had a call from a girl in the Office of War Information. She wanted a list of all Army officers nineteen years of age or less. "You mean all ranks?" the Army man asked. She considered this for a spell, and then said brightly, "No, just up to major generals."—The New Yorker.

Ridiculous

One of the silly stories going the rounds is about the traveler in the middle of the Sahara Desert who came upon a man in a bathing suit.

"Where on earth are you going?" demanded the traveler.

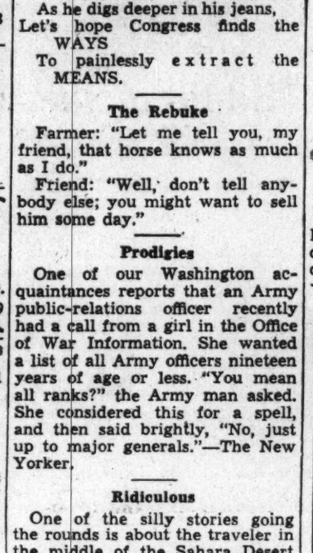
"Swimming," replied the one in the swim suit.

"But," said the traveler, "you're a hundred miles from the sea."

"Yes," replied the other. "Wide beach, isn't it?"—Montreal Star.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird is the "ethereal minstrel" of Wordsworth's poem?
6—What is one of Gulf States of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—What would interest a timbrologist (sing.)?
10—Fiber of what herb is used for cloth, floor covering, and cordage?
11—Symbol for iron is what?
12—What was formerly called ethereal salt?
14—Hostility.
15—What Mother Goose creature "washed me the dishes and kept the house clean"?
16—Pouch.
18—What extinct New Zealand bird resembled the ostrich?
20—What is any of various forms of catch?
22—Story of Jonah is found in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
23—What do you call the place or post of direction or management?
25—What French city is scene of "La Traviata"?
26—Sailor.
27—What English breed of domestic fowl has five toes?

Down

2—Who replaces Cho Cho San in Lieut. Pinkerton's affections?
3—Leerie has charge of what in Robert Stevenson's poem?
4—High mountain.
5—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
7—Shavians admire whom?
8—What place is "beautiful for spacious skies"?
9—Who composed music for "Sunny"?
11—Sum of money paid for right to be admitted to membership in a society is what?
13—What is name of the rabbit in the film "Bambi"?
16—What do you call a native of Gairloch?
17—High in pitch.
19—Mendicants seek what?
21—If you caught a bonnethead, it would be what?
24—What Nemean creature is mentioned in Labors of Hercules?
25—Equality as to value.
26—Toward.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

Character is higher than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as strong to think.—EMERSON

Still Practical

Benjamin Franklin in 1785 published an article on the cause and cure of smoky chimneys that is still quite up-to-date.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Standardized Articles Can Be Counted in the Dark "by Ear"?

Counting by weight is a simple and firmly entrenched industrial practice in handling large quantities of small, standardized objects such as bolts, nuts, washers, etc. For example, if you want to put exactly two dozen bolts in each of several containers and you know exactly how much a container weighs with 24 bolts in it, all you have to do is see that each subsequent full package weighs the same as the test package and you may rest assured that each package will contain exactly the required number of bolts.

Or, if you had a large bin partly full of bolts and you wished to count them without handling them individually, you could weigh the whole, subtract the weight of the bin, and divide the weight of the bolts in the bin by the weight of a single bolt and the answer will be the number of bolts in the bin.

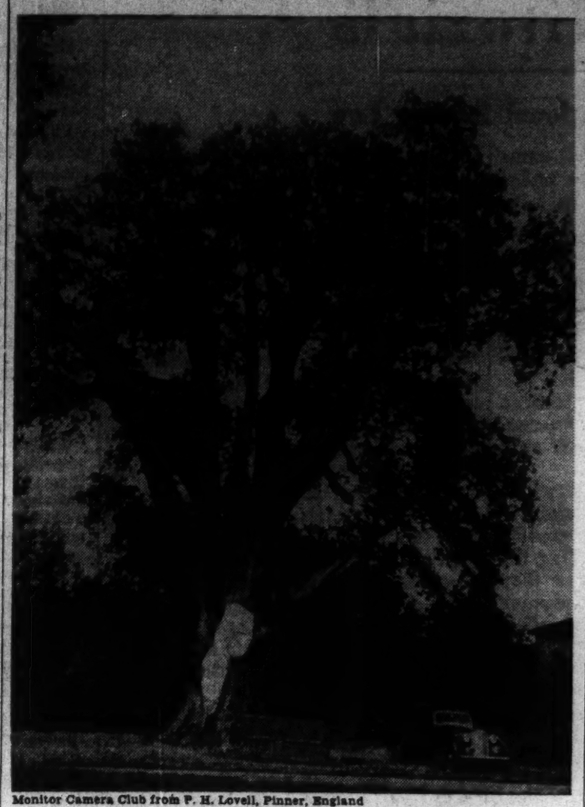
Scales also are used for weighing out specific amounts or numbers of things, such as powder for shell fuses, quartz crystals for radio instruments, buttons for uniforms, phonograph needles for packaging, and so on.

When scales are used for this purpose, the operation involves the use of sight, the operator noting the dial reading to determine whether or not the correct number or amount is on the scale pan. A recent invention, however, makes it possible to count in the dark, as in photographic dark rooms, the counting being done "by ear" rather than by sight.

The operator wears a pair of earphones, through which are sent audible signals from the scales. As long as the amount on the scales is under the prescribed quantity or the count is below the correct number, the audible Morse code signal A (.—) is heard on the earphones. If the opposite is the case and the amount on the scale is over instead of under, the signal N (—·) is heard.

If, however, the count is correct or the amount on the scale pan is just right, the signal heard on the earphones is an unmistakable continuous tone.

The audio scale is held to provide a considerably widened sphere of usefulness in industry for the blind. W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, England

England's Oldest Oak

The venerable "Kings' Oak" on the village green at Tilford, Surrey, must surely be one of the oldest still extant in the country. It was mentioned as a landmark in a charter granted by Bishop de Blois, dated A. D. 1250. Local patriots, however, claim that it is the oak mentioned in the "Domesday Book."

Neither Night Nor Day

The planet Mercury does not have night and day. One side is constantly turned to the sun.

Brevities

Detroit News: Down in the hill country they've limited the boys to three pairs of shoes a year, but they can't make them put them on.

Chicago Daily News: A traveler, stuck for two weeks in Detroit, has thought of taking an examination for railway mail clerk to get on a train.

Utopia for Wounded

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg

Murrough De Burg Nesbitt, 48-year-old South African, is planning a Utopian village for maimed soldiers.

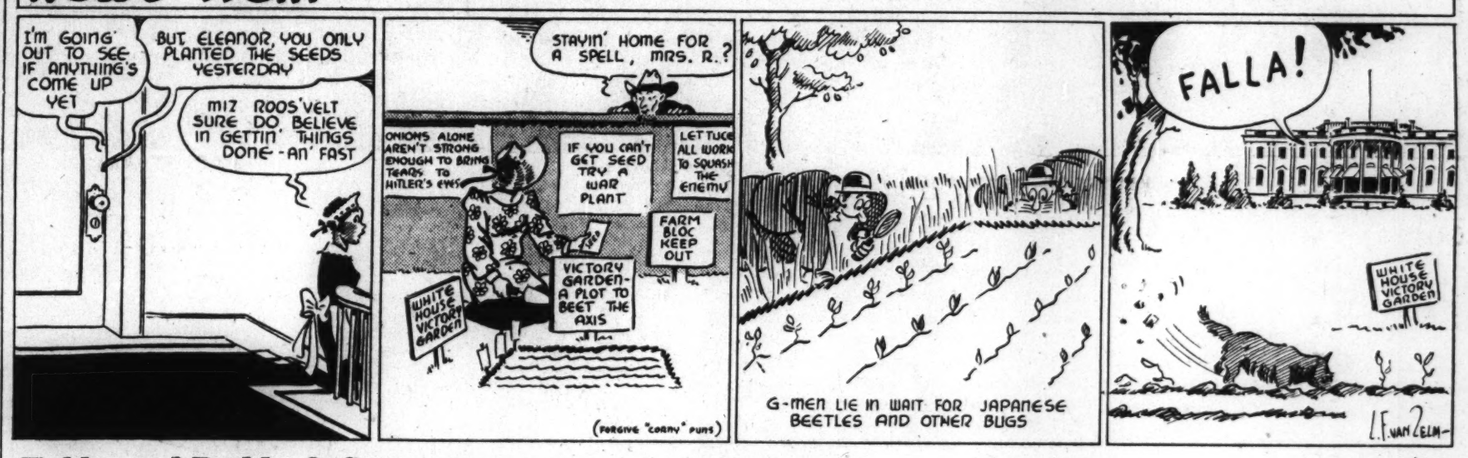
A civilian, Nesbitt lost both his legs, and was told he would be crippled for life. He defied the combined verdict of 13 doctors, and, fitted with artificial limbs, learned to swim, ride, dance, play golf. On one occasion he discarded his limbs and topped all South African high-dive records with a 78-foot leap into the sea. Today the only sign of disability is a slight limp.

Nesbitt claims that as he overcame all handicaps maimed soldiers should be able to do the same. He aims to make his village self-supporting.

A Verse for Today . . .

The seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew.—ZECH. 8:12

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON:- MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS THE WHITE HOUSE MAY GROW A DEMONSTRATION VICTORY GARDEN


I'M GOING OUT TO SEE IF ANYTHING'S COME UP YET
BUT ELEANOR, YOU ONLY PLANTED THE SEEDS YESTERDAY
MIZ ROOS'VELT SURE DO BELIEVE IN GETTIN' THINGS DONE--AN' FAST
STAYIN' HOME FOR A SPELL, MRS. R.?
ONIONS ALONE AREN'T STRONG ENOUGH TO BRING TEARS TO HITLER'S EYES
IF YOU CAN'T GET SEED TRY A WAR PLANT
LET LUCE ALL WORK TO SQUASH THE ENEMY
FARM BLOC KEEP OUT
VICTORY GARDEN- A PLOT TO BEET THE AXIS
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(FORGIVE "CORNY" PUNS)
G-MEN LIE IN WAIT FOR JAPANESE BEETLES AND OTHER BUGS
FALLA!
WHITE HOUSE VICTORY GARDEN
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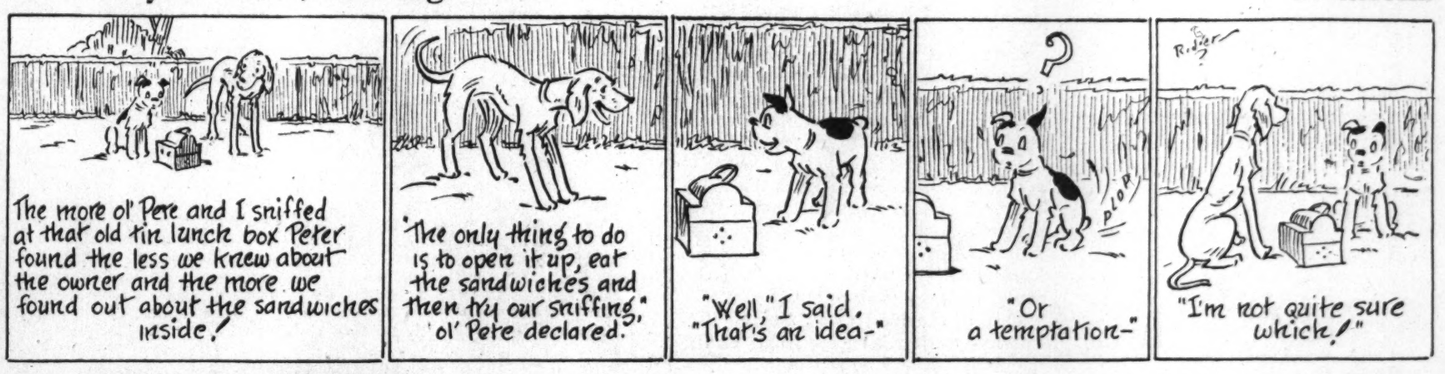
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Main Thing—It Just Won't Work*

By Le Pelley

COME ON, COME ON!, HURRY UP— DON'T FORGET I'm DICTATOR !!!
HEY... NOT SO ROUGH— DON'T JIGGLE THE DICTATOR! I'LL PUT YOU ALL IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP!
ON THE WAY BACK YOU'D BETTER SPEED IT UP, IF YOU KNOW WHAT'S GOOD FOR YOU!! AS DICTATOR I WON'T TOLERATE...
UMP... THERE SEEMS TO BE SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG WITH THIS DICTATOR BUSINESS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?

By Rodgers


The more ol' Pere and I sniffed at that old tin lunch box Peter found the less we knew about the owner and the more we found out about the sandwiches inside!
"The only thing to do is to open it up, eat the sandwiches and then try our sniffing," ol' Pere declared.
"Well," I said. "That's an idea-"
"Or a temptation-"
"I'm not quite sure which!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Has a Word for It*

By The Hagers

"For hours and hours, we've been trailed By these two singing drakes," Bill wailed.
"I long for quiet. I need peace. What is the Spanish word for 'cease'?"
"I don't speak Spanish, Bill, although 'Siesta' is one word I know."
"It's ample," Bill replied with glee. The two drakes slept beneath a tree.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A National Service Law

Two approaches to America's manpower problem are currently under study in Washington, and are usefully illustrating the complexities of trying to find an answer in law. The "work-or-fight" proposal, which the House Naval Affairs Committee is exploring, runs up against the weakness that it can apply only to those liable for military service.

It cannot reach men exempt because of age or other causes, or women. Therefore, it would be at best only partially effective.

The National War Service bill, which the Senate Military Affairs Committee has under discussion, would provide an inclusive method for enrolling the personal services of all where they could best help win the war. Assuming that it could be administered effectively and fairly (which may be assuming too much) such a measure would undoubtedly bring authority and order to the sort of total mobilization of manpower so acutely needed.

The question of legality enters the picture, however. Bernard Baruch, who has given much thoughtful study to the question, opines that while the Federal Government can draft men for military service, and can tell a man to work or be drafted, it cannot draft him and then force him to work under a private employer. Such is slavery in the eyes of the law, Mr. Baruch insists, and he believes the courts would throw such a law out the window.

Moreover, the opposition of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to the proposal is such as to raise doubts whether it could be passed without a disruptive fight on the home front. There is good reason for avoiding such rows now.

Although the labor people undoubtedly have fears about the administration of the law, and concern as to what would happen if non-union draftees were sent into closed shops, to say nothing as to what might happen to wage rates and hours under regimentation, the objection they most frequently offer is that such a law is unnecessary. It is unnecessary, they assert, because most of the trouble in manpower could be eliminated by better management at the top. Here they seem to have something.

Col. Lewis Sanders, chief of the reemployment section of the Selective Service, who made a comprehensive manpower study for the Senate Committee, blamed lack of co-ordination at the top for much of the manpower muddle. The Manpower Commission, for example, will issue a directive calling a certain line of work non-essential, but the War Production Board will not issue a simultaneous order shutting down on materials, so that workers in that industry could be pulled into essential lines. The individual worker is co-operative enough, but many naturally cling to their accustomed jobs.

Present indications are that the United States will have to adopt some sort of manpower mobilization law. It is likely the courts will sustain for the duration a law that includes proper safeguards for individual rights. Justice is not inflexible, laws can never be rigid, especially in wartime.

But a solution of the manpower problem will not be obtained simply by superimposing a National Service Act upon the present muddle. Logical steps must be taken to distribute work at the optimum level of working hours, union rules that tend to make work rather than conserve it must be lifted, surplus government workers must be released for essential work, hoarding of workers on the part of some managements must be halted, training facilities must be expanded and brought into close alignment with industries needing the skills being turned out, employment offices must be vastly improved in efficiency and scope, voluntary registration of available men and women must be undertaken.

When a good, sensible foundation is thus laid, it will be proper to pass a mobilization law to bring recalcitrant individuals or groups into line; but if the muddle is cleared up first we doubt whether the force of the law will have to be exerted very often.

If You Like Figures

The Office of War Information helpfully points out that "the simplest form of point rationing is on a weekly basis." And then it proceeds to give a "simple" formula for figuring this out. "Multiply the 48 points by the number of persons in a family," it says. "For a family of four, 192 points. Divide that figure by the number of weeks in the month—in March, 4½ weeks. The result is the family's weekly point-budget. For the family of four, 42⅔ points for each of four weeks, and 21⅓ points for the last half-week."

Simple, isn't it? Incidentally, Mr. Davis, it's 4 3-7 weeks, isn't it? Or don't you care for fractions either?

Sharing

Billions and tons seem mighty sizable to a family whose income is counted in the tens, and whose food is purchased by the pound and dozen. Thus the wartime housewife, conscious of restrictions placed on her grocery shopping, and reading of the billions expended on tons of lend-lease supplies, is apt to conclude that a considerable proportion of the food which normally would find its way into her market basket is being sent to other nations.

Not that Mrs. America is unwilling to share with her country's allies, but she wants to feel she is not getting too short an end of the deal. How far it comes from the short end has been pointed out by Arkansas Congressman Brook Hays, who states that last year's food shipments to the Allies amounted to only:

One of every 10 pounds of meat.
Two from each dozen of eggs.
One cup of every gallon of milk.
Less than a slice of bread from each loaf.

Surely that is little enough for brothers-in-arms who have sacrificed so much of their own material possessions to overthrow the common enemy, and especially in view of the fact that America's allies are rendering invaluable reciprocal aid to the United States forces. In Australia and New Zealand, housewives have considerable empty space on their pantry shelves since both Dominions have undertaken to supply food to American service men there and in the Solomons and New Guinea areas. With few fresh vegetables and practically no canned goods, their families, too, know the meaning—and rewards—of sharing.

On Guard, but Unafraid

Berlin's muttering about reprisals will not halt the tremendous bombing Germany is now receiving. The British don't "scare" easily. Although only thirty miles from Nazi airfields in France, they are convinced they have been through worse blitzes than the Luftwaffe can now send against their greatly improved defenses. The manifest weakness of the latest raid on London supports their confidence.

Certainly Americans, 100 times as far away, are not going to be terrorized by radio remarks in Berlin to the effect that "New York, Boston and Washington are no longer safe." Civilian Defense Director Landis has seized the threat as the occasion to renew his warning against the relaxing of vigilance. The possibility of raids exists and present circumstances may have produced a desperation in Germany which makes attempts at retaliation more likely. Also the Nazis have increasing need for some spectacular "success" with which to sustain German morale.

The fact that each American victory brings a sag in civilian defense membership points up the necessity for Mr. Landis's warning. The Germans had at least one aircraft carrier under construction, but no sign of her has been reported and it is extremely unlikely that such a raider could get even as far as the Bismarck. The Germans have some big planes which could fly the Atlantic with incendiaries and small bombs. If they should come, the warning system now functioning should give defending fighters an opportunity to down them before they reach the coast.

But the effectiveness of that system depends in part on alert civilian defense. Unpreparedness invites raids. Evidence that hysteria and confusion could be produced might tempt the enemy to consider a few "suicide" attempts worth while. So, small as the possibility may be, preparedness is essential.

The Man on the Eight-Fifteen hopes, by selling Junior's bike—now that the lad's in the Army—to make the grade on March 15; that is, if the baby's piggy bank yields what he expects.

The comic strips shrink in size as newsprint rationing grows. Artists may have to hire rewrite men to "boil down" the wordage in the "balloons."

The Lady Next Door says she's glad George's birthday came before canned goods rationing. Cherries for pie certainly take a lot of points.

Mayling at Wellesley

None of her friends at Wellesley would have forecast for her a distinguished, even heroic career as the wife of China's Chiang Kai-shek. She was just one of the girls: a short, stocky figure, dressed in American clothes with no pretensions to style, a broad, good-natured face, a voice with the soft slurring accents of the South. Beautiful? Well—hardly. She was nice looking; of course, she carried herself like a queen, and I never saw her without a twinkle in her eye.

That, I think, was her most striking characteristic; for she had a keen common sense that cut through stupidity and sentimentality and held it up to good-natured ridicule. I remember how she used to tease me when I was going through the process of being engaged, asking me straight-faced and most embarrassing questions about my feelings for The Man.

* * *

But while she laughed at romanticism, she respected knowledge and sought it wherever it was to be found. So she came to me to find out about the proper weight of babies when a child was born to her sister, Madame Kung; and she inquired of my fiancé the right price for printing presses when her brother, T. V. Soong, then a Harvard student, threatened to splurge his entire allowance on one. If her insight into other persons' motives was uncomfortably shrewd her candor about her own was equally unhesitating.

What, we ask now, was the quality that even then singled her out for greatness? It was that she was completely dominated by intelligence rather than by feeling. Her mind, unhampered by the illusions and emotions of youth, went straight to its goal, as accurate and unimpassioned as a calculating machine.

* * *

But in the years between, other qualities unguessed by her careless contemporaries have come to the surface, bringing new dignity to her no longer chubby face. In all her words and works the deep notes of religious faith and of love for all her countrymen are stressed again and again. They are expressed in such deeds and such sacrifices as can leave no doubt of her sincerity. Incurably romantic as we Americans are, we can continue to make phrases about her greatness and nobility of character, but Mayling, I know, will just keep on smiling at our foibles, though loving us deeply—and still doing the one thing needful. ALICE V. BROWN

Our Readers Say—

Fairer Hours for the Housemaid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to your article on a postwar plan for the betterment of the domestic servant, permit me to add a personal view.

I have been a housemaid upwards of 30 years, serving 16 years in one place, 11 years in another and 5 years in my present place. I say place, because they are just "places" for us.

The greatest need, I feel, is to regulate the hours of the "living-in" maid; for instance, breakfast may be ordered for 7:15 a. m., and the same day dinner may be ordered for 7:15 p. m. Dinner may last anywhere from 1½ to 3 hours (which of course includes washing up, etc.) according to number of guests and courses served.

Along with this, the house table maid attends to her regular routine work, which is ofttimes heavy, and while she does not work all the hours between breakfast and dinner, there is little, if any, specific time allotted to her for rest or recreation. She is usually on call to answer bells, telephone, serve afternoon tea; in short she is "at your service, Madam."

Nothing is granted the maid for extra hours or extra people to serve (I heartily dislike gratuities). We are truly not considered. "Ours not to reason why," yet—we are expected to handle beautiful silver, china, etc., with utmost care and skill (and do) and appear smiling even at the end of a 14-hour stretch.

At such times my feet often remind me of the colored lad in the race, who mumbled as he ran: "Oh, Lord, you pick them up and I will put them down."

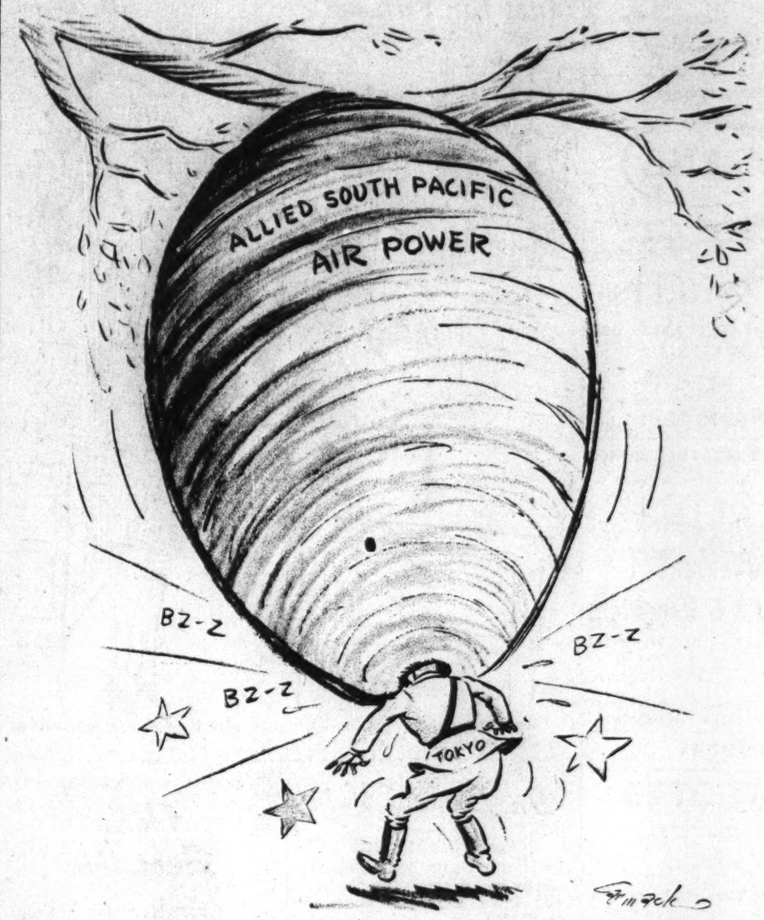
Sitting at the master's fireside does not interest me, nor does being on an equal social footing with my employer. I feel, if I can earn an honest, clean, respectful living, helping another less fortunate, perhaps, along the way, I am as good as any in this great democratic country of ours.

However, a move to regulate, with pay, each and every working hour for the housemaid, would be a humane and uplifting act indeed, and would raise the status, together with the morale of Mary and Bridget, Freda and Annie tremendously. A. C. M.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Picture of a Man Trying to Save His Face



Down the Middle of the Road

No Time for Thad Stevenses

By Erwin D. Canham

There are various evidences that the public is becoming disillusioned with the more extreme activities of the present Congress. From several quarters in Massachusetts, for example, we have been informed in varying degrees of dissatisfaction, of the non-committal reply one of the Bay State's Senators is giving his constituents who protest against the McKellar bill, which would turn back 33,000 Federal jobs to congressional control.

From many other quarters people are beginning to realize that mere opposition to the President is not necessarily statesmanship. More and more people are saying that some newly elected Congressmen, as well as many old ones, are profoundly misinterpreting the mandate they received last November.

* * *

The situation was put vigorously this week by Walter Lippmann, who wrote: "Let us then be quite careful about accepting the view, now being promoted by some, that because the Administration needs checking and regulating, any old thing Congress votes against, provided it is against the Pfesident, is a restoration of our liberties and a defense of the constitution."

Don't, said Mr. Lippmann, "let the ghost of Thaddeus Stevens walk again. . . . The utterly unconstitutional doctrine which Thaddeus Stevens announced in 1866 was that 'Congress is the sovereign power because the people speak through them' and the President 'must learn that he is your servant and that as Congress shall order he must obey.'"

There are two kinds of men in the Republican Party: the kind—very noticeable in recent Congresses and on the party's National Committee—which opposes so bitterly and so narrowly that it destroys all hope of national unity. These men would nominate a Presidential candidate next year as far removed from Rooseveltian concepts as possible; an isolationist (though with a gilding of soft words to fool the public); a bitter-end opponent of social reform, a man who—in the implications of Chairman Spangler of the National Committee—wants to return as closely as possible to the concepts of 1932, or better, of 1928.

The other kind of Republican is cut on the pattern of Leverett Saltonstall, of Wendell L. Willkie, of Harold L. Stassen, of Henry L. Stimson, of Frank Knox, and of many another. These men are looking ahead. They know the G. O. P. must stand with the Democratic Party for genuine national war-winning unity and for organizing peace on a world-wide continuing basis. They know domestic reforms are inevitable, and that New Deal measures have come to stay—should be improved, not repealed.

Such men are constructive executives, not partisan demagogues. These men can save the Republican Party, and with it constitutional government in the United States. These men, indeed, can prevent a fourth term by giving the country a decent choice next year. Selfish and obstructionist Republicans can surely pave the way to a fourth term.

The same kind of division exists within the Democratic Party. It possesses a few New Dealers, a number of active and bitter obstructionists, and some mid-roaders who do not necessarily go all the way on social reform but are in favor of responsible, balanced government.

Congress is in danger today of losing its standing again—through its own acts. The fumbling over taxes, the patronage grab, the failure to implement inflation control, the blind striking-out of nearly all socially helpful appropriations, all serve to alienate some parts of the public. It is not that this Congress has been hostile to President Roosevelt, but that it has been hostile in such a desperately wrong way. We need a strong and sound Congress, but neither rubber stamps nor Thad Stevenses.

After the Smoot-Hawley Act it used to be said a legislative assembly was incapable of writing sound tariff law. By the same token, a Congress is incapable of building a civil service or administrative system as Senator McKellar proposes. But above all, Americans should agree no Congress can make a sound peace. Congress can and must ratify, but not dominate, the peacemaking. As Mr. Lippmann says, Congress did take charge of the peacemaking after our two greatest wars—the Civil War and the First World War. In both cases we failed to make peace.

* * *

The foregoing must not be taken as a blanket attack on Congress. The present body is doing certain vital things extremely well—witness, for example, the Truman committee. Nor is it an attack on all members of Congress. Many of them see the dangers.

President Roosevelt and his appointees must do their part toward a sound relationship. They have not always done so: far from it. But the tide has turned. Congress's extremes must not be made the vehicle by means of which executive power again rises to undue peacetime heights.

The Wide Horizon

An Event in Mexico City

By Glen Levin Swiggett

Rafael Calderon Guardia, President of Costa Rica, is paying his long-expected visit to the President of Mexico, Manuel Avila Camacho.

It may well be that his official visits with the Presidents of Mexico and Cuba—he confers with President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba on his return to Costa Rica—was delayed pending the Mexican President's recent significant tour to Chiapas, border State to Central America, and the approaching visit of Vice-President Henry Wallace to Costa Rica, announced for the middle of March. Also significant in this connection is the Mexican report that the Minister of Foreign Relations, Ezequiel Padilla, contemplates in the near future a series of visits to the Central and South American capitals.

The Mexican press, in announcing the Calderon Guardia visit, commented on the non-political character of the members of his large mission, among whom are several not politically identified with his administration. Such, for example, is Luis Anderson, former Minister of Foreign Relations, an outstanding authority on international law and closely identified with the Carnegie Endowment's continental efforts for co-operation and Pan American peace proposals. The mission also includes, in addition to Alberto Echandi, the present Minister of Foreign Relations, various other former Cabinet members, the editor-publisher of a leading newspaper, La Tribuna, and members of court and Congress.

* * *

Even to suggest some plausible purpose, other than the time-honored gesture of courtesy, for the Costa Rican President's visit is, admittedly, sheer speculation. There has been no announcement that greater co-operation of the five small republics or that issue of perennial interest to both Central American realists and idealists, namely, some plan of federation, will be discussed. But the surmise, based on recent press reports from that area, that such will be discussed is neither foolish nor sensational.

Costa Rica has never been so closely identified as the other Central American States in the century-old efforts for federation. Historically, it looks to the South. Its culture, political and literary, is more closely linked to Bogota and the Bolivarian Confederation than other Central American countries which rather look Mexico way.

Like all of them, Costa Rica has suffered much from civil strife in its century of independence, but it has been more or less free from the bitter battles fought over federation by unionists and non-unionists in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Calderon Guardia, President of Costa Rica, therefore, is in a far better position than the Presidents of these four countries, Ubico, Hernandez, Carias, and Somoza, to confer, and perhaps mediate, with Mexico in furthering the cause of Central American federation.

* * *

Another topic for discussion by the Presidents of Mexico and Costa Rica might be the production of the tropical product, cinchona. Mexica's present plans call for large-scale production of it in Chiapas. President Avila Camacho emphatically stated this on his recent tour, and said that quinine from Chiapas would soon be ready for export to the United States. The United States itself, however, with the co-operation of Costa Rica, is preparing to supply this product on a continental scale. San José announced, February 13, that 12 million trees would be planted over 10 thousand acres, with production volume sufficient to supply the Americas. This development is to be in the hands of agricultural experts from the United States.

The announced purpose of Vice-President Wallace's visit is to attend the opening of the Tropical Institute of Agriculture in Costa Rica. From present uncertainty of production areas, unless Avila Camacho and Calderon Guardia can come to some friendly understanding at this meeting, it looks as if quinine quotas may yet plague some subcommittee of the Inter-American Economic Commission as coffee and other tropical products have since the late Pan American Conference in Lima, to which these subcommittees are ancillary.

It may well be assumed that this conference between the friendly Presidents of Mexico and a Central American republic is of more than passing interest at this time. It can well lay the bases for friendly co-operation within an area that has greatly suffered from personalism and separatism, and enable that area to collaborate to its profit in postwar peace plans, as is the earnest hope of the Central American Democratic Union, now being formed by outstanding liberals.

The Bookshelf

Giants of Early Chicago

To understand Chicago today it helps to know the men who started the prairie settlement on its booming way. Many of these pioneers, however, are little known to the average Chicagoan except as their names survive in streets, parks and as titles of hotels. Now comes Ernest Poole with GIANTS GONE (New York: Whittlesey House. $2.75) and makes them living characters.

Mr. Poole's concern is not so much to make a scholarly evaluation of each man's contribution, nor to present the facts with precision, as to cause each man to live in the reader's imagination, which he does well.

It is refreshing to recall the rough and tumble days when a Dartmouth College graduate like John Wentworth (Wentworth Avenue) could walk into town after a trek from New England with all his belongings in a blue handkerchief, make a name for himself as a publisher, then become Mayor.

Mr. Poole's story of Long John's deeds reads like folklore. The six-foot-six executive made law enforcement a personal responsibility. When a merchant refused to remove two huge bronze lions that held space illegally on the sidewalk, Long John himself picked up the 200-pound ornaments and heaved them into a garbage wagon.

Of the same caliber was William Ogden (Ogden Avenue), another early Mayor and a railroad builder. When the panic of 1857 halted him in the midst of building operations, Wisconsin farmers who had bought stock in one of his farm-to-market lines were ready to tar and feather him. On hearing this, Ogden took a train to Wisconsin, sending handbills ahead announcing that he was coming to address meetings along the new line. His courage and sincerity won the farmers. After his tour, they sent a committee to double their stock subscriptions.

Later William Ogden helped a young Virginian, Cyrus McCormick, who came to the new city with his invention—the reaper. Mr. Poole relates that Ogden offered McCormick $25,000 for a half interest. That venture met the Civil War need for machinery to replace farm manpower.

Potter Palmer (Palmer House) was tempted to quit business when the Chicago fire burned his property. But when he asked his wife what he should do, she told him, "Mr. Palmer, it is the duty of every Chicagoan to stay here and help rebuild this stricken city." Mr. Palmer stayed.

Not all the giants are heroes. But all had boldness. In his selection Mr. Poole includes social reformers such as Jane Addams and George E. Cole, president of the Municipal Voters League, who went out to do battle with a utilities Goliath named Charles Yerkes; Marshall Field, Joseph Medill, Philip D. Armour, Carter Harrison, George M. Pullman, Julius Rosenwald, Charles Hutchinson, and Theodore Thomas. D. K.

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